The New-York Times.

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DEC 1873

CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN THE TWO HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The message of the President was received in the Senate at 2:05 o'clock. Mr. Gorham, the Secretary, began the reading of the document immediately, and concluded in one hour. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats, and the message was listened to with great attention and respect. It is safe to say that no message of President Grant has given more general satisfaction to the Senate. The message is regarded on the whole as a straightforward, sensible, and business-like document. Its suggestions and recommendations will be treated with great deference. That portion of the message relating to the seizure of the Virginius is regarded as the strongest and most popular portion of the document. It receives praise from all sides. The recommendation of the President for a special court to adjudicate the claims against the United States by citizens of other countries for damages sustained by them during the rebellion originates in the experience gained during the continuance of the British claims investigation. It appears that there are subjects of several foreign countries, including France, Germany, and Italy, who have claims to present, and who regard the arbitration of English claims as a precedent to be followed. In the House the message was received at 1:30, and its reading required one hour. The passages relating to the Virginius were listened to in almost painful silence. The financial and other portions were heard with marked attention, but when the Clerk came to the more formal parts, in which the events of the departmental year were recited, the members forgot their decorum and resumed their letter-writing, so that it was with difficulty that the latter portions of the message could be heard in the galleries.

MR. SUMNER AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Sumner seized an opportunity when the Senate was waiting for the arrival of the message to urge action upon his Civil Rights bill. He found bill No. 1, he said, upon his table—a well-known bill—which he desired the Senate should act upon immediately, without reference to committee. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, both opposed any such action, first, on the ground that there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure, and second that it was due to many new members of the Senate who were not in Congress when the measure was discussed, that there should be time given for further consideration in committee. It is not probable that Mr. Sumner's proposition for civil rights, in the form in which he presents it, will receive any more favor in the Senate this session than it has obtained heretofore.

THE REPEAL OF THE SALARY LAW.

The House caucus Republican Committee appointed to decide upon some action with regard to the repeal of the Salary law met this morning and agreed upon a bill. The bill, in substance, provides that the increase of salary law shall be repealed, and a new salary fixed at $5,000 annually, without mileage, stationery, the franking privilege, or other perquisites. The bill is to take effect from the 4th of last March. This latter provision would require each member to refund about $1,800 from the salary he has already received from the increased pay. There are only two members of the House who have not drawn their pay since March, and the seat of one of them had been contested until yesterday. The other is absent in Europe. The Democrats to-day summoned sufficient courage to give notice in the person of Mr. Niblack, that at some convenient season they would introduce a bill repealing the Back-pay law. There has been much discussion of the question of the repeal to-day, the members very generally conceding that the bill will pass the House. It is the fixed determination of the Republican members to make the Repeal bill the first important measure of the session. There are some doubts expressed concerning the probable action of the Senate. Senator Brownlow expressed his opinion, to-day, by stating that if the House should pass the Repeal bill then the Representatives would come over to the Senate and lobby against its passage. There is little doubt that the increase of salary will be abandoned. Nearly all the Republican members of the House are in earnest concerning it. The position of a few members of the party, mostly from the Southern States, is uncertain. They have not yet fully decided to adhere to the action of the caucus. It is quite likely, however, that they will find it necessary to vote with the majority. They dislike to vote for the repeal of the law, and they dislike, also, to vote against the formally-expressed opinion of the majority of the Republican members. A. J. Ransier, the new colored member from Charleston, S. C., is a fair representative of this class. In the caucus, on Monday night, he declared that it had been and still was his intention to vote on all measures that came up in Congress according to the dictates of his own conscience, but that he should always endeavor to act with his party. Doubtless most of the members from the South who think it is their duty to vote against repealing the Salary bill, will find it convenient to be overruled by the decision of the caucus.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The Mormon problem is pretty sure to receive marked attention by the Forty-third Congress. The law under which Elder Cannon was seated on his certificate of election is plain, and the House had no choice. There will be now an opportunity for a thorough examination of the question whether the practice of polygamy ought to exclude Cannon from the House. The proper remedy which the House will have in its hands is expulsion. The House, however, will not be likely in any case to expel a member for any crime committed prior to his election to Congress. It is said that Cannon has obtained divorces from three of his wives in a Utah probate court, and if so, doubtless his expulsion will be impossible. It will be something of a triumph over Brigham, however, if it turn out that a polygamist must divorce his wives before gaining admittance to the House of Representatives, as such action by a Mormon leader is in the nature of an admission that he has been guilty of a crime.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.

The House to-day entered on the discussion of a branch of the Louisiana complications, though the committees have not yet been announced. Gen. Butler introduced the knotty subject by a resolution providing for the immediate admission to their seats of Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchback. Sheldon and Sypher were admitted. The decision in the case of Pinchback was postponed until to-morrow. These gentlemen were admitted by the almost unanimous Republican vote, the only Republicans voting "Nay" being Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, Gen. Woodford of Brooklyn, W. J. Burman of Florida, Messrs. Waldron of Michigan, Pierce of Boston, and Phelps of New-Jersey, who maintained that a *prima facie* case had not been shown. Although equal legal talent was employed on both sides, the cases seem to have been decided by the majority—less from a complete agreement in all the legal positions assumed than from a conviction of the necessity of giving at least a temporary recognition to the form of government which has maintained order in Louisiana, and to which the United States Government has given official recognition.

WAR CLAIMS.

The House adopted a very important resolution, this morning, providing that the title of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims should be changed to the Committee on War Claims, to which all claims arising out of every war shall be referred. This will create a committee with very large jurisdiction. The resolution seems to have been adopted without a full appreciation by the House of its significance.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission will present its report to Congress in a day or two. The aggregate of claims which it proposes to allow is about $600,000. The amount of claims disallowed is upward of $4,000,000, the proportion of claims allowed to those disallowed being about one to seven.

The financial suggestions of the message attract special attention. Republicans from the East and some strong members from the West regard them as sound and practical. Those who are opposed to inflation recognize cordially the firm tone of the President in this regard. Those who favored free banking regard the proposition of the message as substantially sustaining that principle. Only the out-and-out inflationists are decidedly disappointed.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The Senate caucus will meet again to-morrow to consider the report of the committee appointed to revise the list of standing committees for the session. A nomination will be made for Chaplain, and probably a temporary Chairman will be selected. It is expected generally in the Senate that Vice President Wilson will be absent much of the time, and there is no reason to doubt that Senator Carpenter will be again chosen President *pro tem*. There is a decided reaction in his favor, especially since the editorial in to-day's TIMES has been read.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Commander C. A. Babcock is ordered to recruiting duty at Burlington, Vt.; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff is ordered to the Brooklyn; Lieut. James A. Forsyth, to the receiving-ship Potomac; First Assistant Engineer Remick, from the Washington Navy-yard, is ordered to the Roanoke; First Assistant Engineer C. Androde, from Mare Island Navy-yard, is ordered to recruiting duty at San Francisco; Second Assistant Engineer L. R. Harvey, from Boston Navy-yard, is ordered to recruiting duty at Burlington, Vt.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: George H. Williams, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; B. H. Bristow, for Attorney General, and A. R. Shepherd, for Governor of the District of Columbia.

TREASURY PAYMENTS IN NOVEMBER.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of November were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$6,974,292 49
War	4,181,757 56
Navy	2,972,320 67
Interior, Indians, and Pensions	4,580,250 03
Total	$18,708,620 75

The above does not include payments made on account of the principal or interest of the public debt.

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS AND STORES.

A board of officers to consist of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry; Capts. J. J. Uphorn, of the Sixth Cavalry; A. Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department; Guy V. Henry, of the Third Cavalry, and L. H. Carpenter, of the Tenth Cavalry, will assemble at Fort Riley on the 6th of January to consider and report whether changes should be made in horse equipments, cavalry accoutrements, and to recommend a standard supply table for ordnance stores to provide cavalry in garrison and the field.

RESIGNATION.

James R. Hardenburg has tendered his resignation as Surveyor General of California, and it has been accepted by the President, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor.

HOURS OF RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the session of Congress the President will receive Senators and members of Congress daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, without card, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. He will receive the general public from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M., by card.

THE ROOKE-COYNE PRIZE FIGHT TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 2.—A disgraceful prize fight is to take place near here in the morning, between George Rooke, of New-York, and James Coyne, of Newark, N. J. They are to fight for $2,000 and the middle-weight championship of America. According to agreement, the pugilists met in this city to-night to weigh. Both men were under weight, and neither had the opportunity of winning the stakes by weighing over 142 pounds. Large crowds of "sporting" men and questionable characters from New-York and Philadelphia have arrived here. Both pugilists have left for the battle-ground, in order to avoid being arrested. At the numerous hotels the partisans of the pugilists are betting heavily on the result, Rooke having the call at 100 to 70.

It was settled this evening that the fight is to take place at Harvey's Lake, thirteen miles from here, and the parties leave for that place in carriages to-night. "Joe" Coburn and "Jem" Mace are among the noted ring-men present. Rooke's seconds are Barney Aaron and "Butt" Riley, and Coyne's "Dooney" Harris and McCauley. The fight, it is expected, will be a severe one, the men being in good condition. The whole matter has been kept very quiet, and the Police authorities have no clue as to the point where the fight is to take place.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, was to-day sued for libel by Willis Phelps, an old and highly-respected resident of this city. The damages are laid at $200,000. The *Republican* office and all the bank stock and private property of the firm are attached, and the *Republican* office was to-night placed in the hands of a keeper. The libel consists in the assertion that Mr. Phelps is the "Boss" Tweed of Springfield, and that he is a public robber and a public corrupter. Mr. Phelps is a well-known railroad builder, and has just completed the Springfield and Athol Railroad, in which the city had taken stock. He is regarded as an honorable man, and the charges create great indignation here. The origin of the affair is said to be the refusal of Mr. Phelps to sign a letter asking Mr. Bowles to be a candidate for Mayor.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A DEPOT BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 2.—To-day as the Pacific express train was coming into the depot here, the engine jumped the track and swung around, throwing an express car against one of the iron posts with such force as to break it off and cause a part of the depot to fall in on two express cars and the baggage car, breaking them up badly. The passenger cars, in which were a number of passengers, barely escaped. A newsboy named Lingenfelter was killed, and several passengers slightly injured. Loss over $50,000.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

ACQUIESCENCE OF THE HAVANA AUTHORITIES IN THE PROTOCOL—THE EXCITEMENT DECREASING.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The publication of the protocol signed by Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister caused intense agitation and general indignation here; but the popular feeling is calming down under the conviction that the Spanish Government will defend Spanish honor, and under the confidence which is placed in the sense, justice, and prudence of the people of the United States. There have been no violent demonstrations, and the peace of the city is undisturbed. The people and the authorities are in full accord, and the report of the resignation of higher officers of the island are positively contradicted. The authorities are determined to save the country, and prevent foreign interference.

Captain General Jovellar has issued the following proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF HAVANA: It is my duty to prevent public opinion from going astray. I consider it opportune to address you as a friend, recommending the utmost calmness under the present circumstances. The Virginius question has given Spain's enemies an opportunity to spread false rumors and alarming news, certain that they would produce an effect on your ardent and unimpeachable patriotism, while their only object was to promote the rebel cause. It is true that treaties have been made, and that I have received communications in relation to them. But if I have managed to inspire you with any confidence, give me proof of it by your reflective and tranquil behavior. Be assured I will do everything possible in behalf of the interests of the province and the dignity of the nation, which, like yourselves, I hold in higher esteem than life.

(Signed,) JOVELLAR.

This proclamation has been extensively distributed in theatres, cafés, and other public places, and the excitement is subsiding.

THE VIRGINIUS STILL SAFE.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Virginius remains at the arsenal, afloat and in good condition.

THE JUNIATA AT SANTIAGO—THE SPANIARDS READY TO SURRENDER THE PRISONERS.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 28, via HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The United States steamer Juniata arrived on the 26th, and her commander has visited the 101 Virginius prisoners now remaining here. He has telegraphed Consul General Hall, assuring him that no other executions except the thirty-seven (!) have occurred, and that if the American Government demanded the surrender of the prisoners, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining them.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SPANISH NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Sherman to-day stated that he did not doubt the ability of the Castelar Government to deliver the Virginius. He says that the Spanish naval officers are the best disciplined body of men in the world, and that they will obey their orders, when received, even if they should have to fire upon Havana.

THE LOCAL PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday Nov. 27 1873.

The hackneyed and miserable defenses put forward by the Spaniards to palliate the summary shooting of so many American and British subjects are not yet exhausted. The papers are daily publishing editorials attempting to prove that the Spaniards in authority on the Island of Cuba have done no more than a duty which they owed to their country, and to the patriotism they profess, in defying the laws of humanity and of nations; in seizing an American vessel, sailing under American colors, and manned by an American and British crew, and without giving the unfortunate fellows even the slightest chance of proving their innocence, or attempting to prove it, marching them to the slaughter-house wall and butchering them as they would the animals which serve for food. Consuls are supposed to be the legal representatives of the nations they serve. What they do, they do in the name of the nations they represent; and yet both the American and English nations have had as much attention paid to the demands of their representatives, as if they were two wild African tribes. Not a minute's delay was granted by the Spaniards in case their prey might, even with a short respite, be snatched from their hands. The two most powerful nations of the globe, foremost in civilization, foremost in humanity, have had their protests thrown back in their teeth, while those who threw them back in defiance are allowed to do as they please with their victims; as if there was no other nation but the Spanish, and no other law but that of Spain.

WHAT STOPPED THE EXECUTION OF THE FIFTY-SEVEN PRISONERS.

The Havana papers comment on the false report published in the New-York papers, announcing the execution of the last fifty-seven of the Virginius expedition. The report was undoubtedly incorrect, but the Spanish papers in this island were the authors, for from the *Diario*, of Cienfuegos, the news was copied into the Havana journals, and from them transmitted to New-York. They say that it is completely false that they Cuban authorities have disobeyed the orders of the Madrid Government; but it is well known that the guns of the Niobe, and no telegrams from Madrid, put a stop to the butchery.

ARROGANT TONE OF THE HAVANA PRESS.

From the moment the news of the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the crew was known and commented upon in New-York, not only by the press, but by the people in public meetings, the Havana papers have never ceased to mock the outpourings of national indignation which they say was the blaze of a few days, to be extinguished and forgotten as if it had never been. The more peaceful feeling existing in New-York at the time of the last steamer's departure is spoken of with triumph, and they are more than ever convinced that they are invisible, that no one will dare to question what has been done. "The Government at Washington to-day," says the *Diario*, "and the United States Congress to-morrow, recognizing the justice which sustains Spain, will better guard the national honor than by allowing itself to be led away by a crowd of empty talkers. Arrogance is as far from our minds as fear is from our hearts. We neither seek nor avoid danger, but if we are obliged to fight we will fight. If the mother country can give us help, we will thankfully accept it; but if not, if we have to fight alone, we Spaniards of Cuba are strong enough to leave our flag without a stain, and to sell very dear what has been a brilliant gem in the crown of Castille."

PREPARING TO SWALLOW THE PILL.

Yet, with all this, the Spaniards in Cuba have already begun to contemplate the possibility of having to swallow the bitter pill of giving satisfaction to the United States for the outrage committed. Referring to this, the *Diario* says: "Correspondence and newspapers all tell us that extraordinary activity is being displayed in the United States arsenals. To be able to demand, in good faith, justice from he who has no interest in denying it, right and reason only are required. It is generally held that it is good to be able to uphold right with force; but we believe that noisy demonstrations of force will only place obstacles in the way of justice being done, if these demonstrations are made against a nation which values its honor more than its life, which has great duties to perform and a history to guard without blemish. Let the Government at Washington discuss the lengthy and complicated question of the Virginius with the Government at Madrid, and if the result should be—which we do not believe—that Spain must give satisfaction, let it be asked and it will be given, without any demonstration of force being required to enforce it."

A CORRESPONDENT'S FRANTIC RAGE.

The New-York correspondent of the *Diario* can scarcely find words bad enough to employ against the press of the United States. "Not even the slaves," he says, "who in the Roman circus hacked each other to pieces, showed so much ferocity as these gladiators of the press, in whose hands the pen is converted into a poisoned dagger. They speak of honor, of dignity, and culture! They who have never known one of the three. Laborers of the press, traffickers in public opinion, pharisees of journalism, makers of lies, they prostitute with their ignorance, their venality, and their bad faith, the elevated mission to which they have dedicated themselves for specultaion or for a living."

LIST OF THE CARGO OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The following is a list of what the Spaniards found on board the Virginius when captured:

150 bayonets, 200 bayonet-sheaths, 30 kilogrammes of powder, 1 model of rifled cannon, ball of 8 cent., 2 barrels sand for castings, several instruments belonging to artillery, 2 falconetts, belts for cavalry, belts for infantry, a quantity of insurgent uniform decorations, insurgent buttons, 1 waterproof torpedo wire, 20 pieces colored cloth, large quantity of rum, large quantity of provisions, and life-belts for animals. From the foregoing it will be seen that those on board the Virginius were determined that if they had to yield up their lives, the cargo which had been intrusted to their care should never reach the hands of their oppressors.

A RECEPTION TO THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

Last evening, by special invitation, the Colonial Minister visited the Spanish Casino. The building, with its balconies draped with the Spanish colors and illuminated with gas-lights, was surrounded by detachments of all the volunteer battalions, holding lighted torches in their hands. Seven or eight bands of music played pieces successively, and crowds, attracted by the music and novelty, filled the park at the side of the building. His Excellency was welcomed by Don Julian De Rulueta, as President, who offered him the distinguished honor of allowing himself to be admitted as honorary member of the club. The Minister, in reply, said that all Spaniards should be united, in order to defend the integrity of the national territory, and if this was the base on which the Spanish Casino rested he was with them.

THE MINISTER AND THE PRESS.

On Tuesday the Minister called all the editors of the Havana journals together, and began his address to them by thanking them for the way in which they had received him as one of the members of the executive power. He expounded the situation of the country, and dwelt upon the necessity of the aid of all to remedy the serious evils which threatened it with destruction. As member of the supreme Government, and as a public writer, which he has been, his Excellency begged them not to excite passions by intemperate personal atttacks, as this would seriously prejudice the patriotic plans of the Government. Don Gil Gelpi, of the *Constancia*, said, in reply, that the writers for the Havana press had received such favorable accounts of his Excellency's lofty intelligence and noble aspirations that they were all unanimous in welcoming him. Don Gil explained in continuation his own conduct and that of his companions (conservative) with respect to the authorities, and assured the Minister that they had always endeavored loyally to uphold the Government, and never attempted to place obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the plans of the Government and of the superior authorities in the island. The press had always confined itself, in speaking of the action of the Government, to making clear all questions, and undoing the projects of Spain's untiring enemies. The idea of the conservative press of Havana loyally upholding the Government in the carrying out of its plans is rather a farce. At every step the *Constancia*, *Voz*, and *Diario* are opposing the carrying out of those plans, which are nothing less than the introduction of reforms administrative and social. The Government in Madrid is anxiously endeavoring to abolish slavery, and these three representatives of the slaveholding element in Cuba are as anxiously working to defeat the proposed measure. Had Don Gil Gelpi said that he and his companions had always upheld the Government when its plans coincided with their views, and then only, he would have been nearer the truth.

WORK FOR THE MINISTER.

The Colonial Minister will be able to pass about twenty or twenty-five days altogether in Cuba, and in that time he is to settle or make a basis for the settlement of all the serious questions which are every day crying out for an immediate solution. The financial difficulty especially is pressing heavily on all who have business in the island, and unless some remedy is found very soon, the leak may be found too large to be stopped, and we will all go to the bottom.

EMBARGOED PROPERTY.

On Aug. 31, 1872, the first decree ordering the raising of the embargoes on insurgent property was published in the Madrid official gazette, and instructions were sent to Captain General Ceballos to have it carried out. The decree remained a dead letter, and on July 12, 1873, a second was published and the same instructions sent to Captain General Pieltain. As I have informed you in previous letters, this also was received and allowed to remain unnoticed. Gen. Pieltain, it is true, wished to publish it, but he was not strong enough, and had to give it up. More than that, he, on his own responsibility, and acting directly contrary to the orders received from the Home Government, published a decree of his own ordering the sale of these same embargoed properties. His action was disapproved in Madrid, and he resigned his charge. The second decree in the preamble acknowledged the illegality of all the seizures, and in the face of this the Cuban authorities have strenuously resisted all attempts to disembargo properties, many of which belong to citizens of the United States. If any property has been returned it has only been through the influence of enormous bribes, never in compliance with the decree; for if the decree has never been officially published here it has not been made law. The United States, discovering Spain's inability to enforce compliance, gave the Madrid authorities to understand that unless it could undertake to do so the American Government would itself take the matter in hand, as far as American citizens were concerned, and gave Spain up to the 27th of November, that is, until to-day, to enforce the execution of the decree. It is reported Spain asked for three days' grace, but it was peremptorily declined. At last, however, the Government has moved in the matter, and just in time.

THE ARRESTED PASSENGERS RELEASED.

The passengers arrested on the arrival of the City of New-York have all been placed at liberty, and it is said here that their arrest was ordered by the authorities to assist in giving an appearance of truth to the statement that an extensive conspiracy existed in connection with the landing of the Virginius expedition. That they have been released proves clearly that they are innocent. Had it been otherwise, they would not have been easily let off.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT SAN FERNANDO.

The old Count San Fernando was assassinated on Sunday morning, as he was walking from the Cathedral to his own house, some thirty or forty yards distant. The assassin was a young man, brother of a lady to whom the Count's son had been paying his addresses, but their marriage having been stopped by the Count sending his son out of the country, the lady's brother revenged her wrongs on the father. His body was followed to the cemetery by an immense number of carriages.

BURRIEL'S ARRIVAL IN HAVANA.

Brigadier Burriel arrived here on Sunday last, and is staying at the Telegraph Hotel. No demonstrations were made on his arrival, and there has been no serenading on his account. It is said that he will be sent to Spain to answer any charges made against him.

QUASIMODO.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—Hon. Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs, was re-elected to represent St. John, N. B., in the Dominion Parliament, by acclamation. Mr. Deneber was also elected to represent St. John, vice Hon. J. L. Tilley, recently appointed Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THIS CITY—SAD INCIDENTS AGAIN RELATED—SCENES AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

The feeling of horror, combined with heartfelt sympathy, excited in the public mind by the dreadful intelligence of the awful disaster to the Ville du Havre, seemed yesterday to have suffered little if any abatement, and, as on Monday, the subject was the universal topic of discussion in hotels, restaurants, and in fact every place of public resort. At the office of the agent of the company, hundreds of anxious inquirers, friends and relatives of the passengers on board the unfortunate vessel, continued their weary search for further particulars of the dreadful catastroyhe, without, however, finding anything beyond conjecture and guesses to relieve the terrible suspense. The hope was entertained and its chances earnestly discussed by the employes and callers at the office of the possible rescue of other passengers than those whose names appeared in the telegraphic dispatches, by means of the innumerable small craft continually cruising about near the scene of the disaster. The hope, however, suggested by that possibility, was very faint, as it was evidently very improbable that any unfortunates whom the boats had failed to pick up could long survive the effects of the cold and exposure. Repeated inquiries were made regarding Miss Bulkley and Miss Wagstaff, whose rescue had been reported and subsequently contradicted, but no definite answer could be given by the agents of the line. Col. Wagstaff, however, said the first news was too true.

Several errors crept into the report of the sinking of the vessel, as given in some of the journals yesterday. Mr. Francisco Llado, of No. 132 Maiden lane, was saved, and yesterday telegraphed the fact to his family here, who were greatly rejoiced at receiving the news. Mrs. B. F. Breeden was not a passenger by the ill-fated vessel, consequently was not lost as reported. She is at present traveling through France and Switzerland. Mr. Breeden and daughter were on the ill-fated steamship. The father was lost, the daughter saved. Rev. George M. Sheldon, of London, who was a guest at the Brevoort House during the session of the Evangelical Alliance here, yesterday telegraphed Mr. Waite that the latter's son, C. Burritt Waite, who was among the rescued on the ill-fated steamer, had arrived safely in London and was well. Mr. Waite was much gratified to hear the news, as his son was quite an invalid, and he feared the hardships he had undergone and the shock he had sustained in the loss of his sister would utterly prostrate him.

Mr. R. A. Witthaus, of No. 34 West Thirty-fifth street, received a cable telegram from his son, dated at Cardiff, yesterday afternoon announcing his safe landing at that point.

Mr. C. Montague, of this City, is known to be lost. His brother-in-law, Mr. Caylus, of No. 4 West Thirty-fourth street, has received no advices. The family, which is one of the oldest, and well known in the City, are deeply affected by the blow.

An uncle of Mr. Leon Trefousse called at the office to make inquiries in regard to his nephew, who is reported to have perished. The old gentleman seemed deeply affected. He said that his nephew was only sixteen years old, and was a bright and promising lad. It was only at the last moment that his departure had been finally decided upon. As the steamer left the dock he waved an adieu to his friends saying, "Good by; you will never see me at this side of the water again." His words proved true in a sense that he never intended when he used them. When the steamer left here Trefousse had for his room-mate young McKoskey Brett, who is one of those saved. It is thought probable that he subsequently changed his quarters to another state-room. The report published in a morning paper yesterday, that his relatives in this City had received a dispatch announcing the safety of Mr. Montague, proved to be without foundation. No such dispatch was received, and the gentleman is undoubtedly among those who perished. The freight agent expressed himself as struck with the fact (which served to illustrate the very short time that must have elapsed between the occurrence of the accident and the sinking of the steamer) that on examination of the books of thecompany, it was found, by comparing the number of the state-rooms occupied by the rescued with the plans of the ship on file in the office, that all of the saved passengers had held rooms in the immediate vicinity of the stairways, thus being enabled to reach the deck almost instantly upon the shock being felt, while those passengers further off from the stairways did not find time to seek egress before the ship went down.

In this connection it is well worthy of remark that a considerably less number of the passengers having state-rooms on the port side of the ship were saved than those whose berths were on the starboard side, confirming the impression generally entertained that the steamer was run into on the port side. The following lists, giving the inmates of the state-rooms in the vicinity of the centre of the vessel, where the Loch Earn is supposed to have struck, gives color to this view:

PORT SIDE.

No. 50. Mr. Lamothe.
Nos. 54 to 68. Mr. Hunter and family.
No. 70. Mr. Llado.
Nos. 74 and 76. Mrs. Ferdinand and child.
Nos. 82 and 84. Mrs. Goodwin and two children.
Nos. 86 and 88. Mrs. Kennett, two children, and nurse.
No. 90. Mr. McCoskey Butt.
No. 92. Mr. Trefousse.
Nos. 94 to 100. Mr. Sigourney and family.
Nos. 102 to 108. Mr. Hammond and family.
Nos. 110 to 114. Mr. Jouannique and family.
No. 114. Mr. Witthaus.
Nos. 118 to 120. Judge and Mrs. Peckham.

STARBOARD SIDE.

No. 49. Mrs. Montague.
No. 51. Miss Montague.
No. 53. Mr. Montague.
No. 55. Rev. N. Weiss.
No. 57. Mr. Cook.
No. 59. Mr. Portman.
No. 61. Mrs. Kidd.
No. 63. Mr. Kidd.
No 65. Mr. McCreery.
No. 69. Rev. A. Carrasco
No. 71. Mr. Pronier.
Nos. 73 to 79. Mr. Swift and family.
No. 81. Mrs. C. A. Platt.
No. 83. Miss Murray.
No. 85. Mr. H. Murray.
No. 89. Mr. Barbanson.
No. 93. Mr. S. Squadrille.
No. 97. Mr. Taylor.
No. 101. Mr. Bishop.
Nos. 105 to 117. Mr. Mixter and family.

Capt. Johnson, belonging to the Harbor Board, was one of the callers at the office yesterday. He said that in his opinion the Captain of the Loch Earn, and he alone, was responsible for the catastrophe, adding that he ought to be punished. He had entertained no doubt that the Ville du Havre had been struck amidships on the port side, and that at the time she had ported her helm trying to get out of the way. There could be no manner of doubt, he said, that the lights on the Ville du Havre were displayed, and he felt certain that the Loch Earn could not have a proper look-out. Capt. Johnson also paid a high tribute to the character and abilities of Capt. Surment. The way in which he remained at his post in the hour of danger showed the material he was made of, and he was certain that he would come out from the investigation to be held not only without discredit but with honor. Among the many sad and grave countenances at the office of the company's agent, one rather comical incident caused a momentary merriment and provoked an involuntary smile. An old Frenchman rushed into the office, and, with French impetuosity, unrolled a long and tearful tale of grief caused to him in his old age by the untimely loss of $800 worth of pickled tongues and other delicacies, gone to the bottom of the deep with the lost steamship. His main regret was that there was no insurance upon his exports. The freight agent, Mr. Schott, informed the old gentleman that although this would be impossible, another lot of tongues sent last Saturday might yet be insured and secured against loss. As on Monday, the officers of the company exhibited the utmost courtesy in answering the many questions put them by anxious relatives, never tiring in affording information, and when there was any warrant, speaking words of hope and sympathy.

It was expected that some action would be taken by the courts yesterday, in relation to the death of Judge Peckham; but, as the rumor of his being among the lost needed further confirmation, it was thought proper to delay action, which, if it becomes necessary through final confirmation of the painful rumor of his death, will be had in all the courts at the same time.

THE ROAD AT SEA—A SAILOR'S VIEWS.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Robert L. Taylor, one of the Pilot Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the regulations for the guidance of vessels at sea. Mr. Taylor was not aware that any regular code of laws was in operation for the guidance of vessels passing each other at sea. He said it was generally understood that steam-ships were bound to steer clear of sailing vessels, for the reason that while the sailing vessel must depend upon the direction of the wind in shaping her course, steamers could change their course so as to keep wide of the track of sailing vessels, and thereby avoid collisions. According to this rule, it was the duty of the officers in charge of the Ville du Havre to alter their course upon sighting the Loch Earn, if the watch observed the lights. Had the lights been sighted by the Ville du Havre and due precautions taken to keep out of the course of the Loch Earn, the disaster would have been avoided. Mr. Taylor says that fogs are seldom experienced on the Atlantic after passing 45° of longitude, so that the weather must have been clear at the time of the collision. The steam-ship was running to the eastward, while the sailing vessel was on the starboard tack, standing to the southward and westward. The wind was from the west, and sailing vessels always lie within six points of the wind. The Loch Earn was, therefore, running in a line diagonally crossing the course of the Ville du Havre, and the officers of the Ville du Havre probably calculated upon passing the point of intersection before the sailing vessel approached. Mr. Taylor is of opinion that the collision could not have occurred except by some such miscalculation on the part of the officers of the steam-ship, and such being the case, the wreck of the Ville du Havre must be attributed to mismanagement. He believes the steamer was struck on the larboard side.

THE COAL COMBINATION BREAKING UP.

SIGNS OF A COLLAPSE—A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL INEVITABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—There is considerable uneasiness among the companies composing the "coal combination," and there is a strong probability that before many days the coal monopoly will have ended. The present disturbance in the combination is owing to the declaration of independence by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a powerful corporation, which controls almost exclusively the Pittston coal region.

The Pennsylvania Company, though not properly belonging to the coal league, has always combined with it so far as prices were concerned. As is now generally known, the company has made a reduction of fifty and sixty cents on all sizes of coal for December, while the other companies connected with the combination hold to the prices made in October—the figures being neither increased nor lowered.

The average price for the mining of coal has been fixed by the Committees of the Working Men's Benevolent Association (the miners' union) and the Anthracite Board of Trade at $2 66 per ton for all sizes, excepting pea coal; the wages to be paid are five cents above the $2 50 basis. Combining this with the fact that the trade is unusually dull for the season, those best informed in the coal regions and this city say that there must be a reduction of prices at an early date, and a consequent breaking up of the combination. As some indication of the coming collapse, the Philadelphia and Reading Company, which has been recognized as the leader of the combination, has announced a partial closing of their collieries in Schuylkill County, as well as a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of all the employes of the company.

To show what a monopoly this company has in this city, it is stated by an official connected with it, that the regular weekly sales at the company's eight yards amount to 1,300 tons, while the average sales of the individual dealers do not reach 100 tons per week. It has held to high retail prices, and compelled dealers which it supplied to do the same, and, as a result, the coal-yards and wharves which, generally, at this period of the year are poorly filled, owing to the great demand for fuel, are piled up with accumulated coal.

NAVAL.

THE MANHATTAN EXAMINED—WORK ON OTHER IRON-CLADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—In accordance to orders received at the Navy-yard, Capt. J. C. Hains, Naval Constructor, Edward Hartt, and Chief Engineer Stamm have gone to Wilmington, Del., to examine the monitor Manhattan, which leaked so badly on her attempt to go to sea. The Terror will be taken off the dry-dock to-day. The new turret will be erected upon the Ajax this week. It is expected that both vessels will sail on the 8th inst. Two hundred workmen are busily engaged on the monitor Nantucket, at Cramp & Sons' ship-yard, Kensington. She will be ready to sail in about thirty days. The firm state that although they have contracts in for the repairing and remodeling of four more monitors, they have not as yet been brought from League Island. The Manhattan and Saugus were overhauled at Cramp's last Spring, and were then put in what was considered serviceable condition. If it is necessary the entire force of the yard, 1,500 men, will be assigned to the Nantucket.

THE SPRAGUE TRUST DEED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—A sudden movement was made this morning in the matter of the Sprague trust mortgage. The Trustees named by the creditors were to give their final answer to-day, but early this morning the mortgage deed was deposited for record in the several towns of the State where the property lies. The names of the creditors' Trustees have been struck out, and that of Zachariah Chaffee, of this city, substituted. The document otherwise is identical with that signed by the Sprague family on Friday. It is understood that this action was taken without the concurrence of the creditors' committee.

The following card is issued by the committee of the Sprague creditors:

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, deem it their duty to say that, although the substitution of Mr. Zachariah Chaffee for the gentleman named in the deed of trust was without their knowledge, in view of the unwillingness of those gentlemen to accept said trust without important guarantees on the part of the creditors, they consider the selection and acceptance of Mr. Chaffee as entirely proper and expedient. From a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Chaffee, they are enabled to testify to his eminent fitness for the position, and fully believing that the interest of the creditors will be best subserved by a general co-operation with the Trustees, they earnestly urge all the parties interested to assist the faithful execution of the trust.

Mr. Ricker, the other member of the committee, being in New-York, has not been consulted in regard to this expression.

(Signed,) W. J. KING,
HENRY HOWARD,
W. E. HOPKINS,
DANIEL REMINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A HISTORY OF THE YEAR, WITH SUGGESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1873.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially during the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity, a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions; political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and, finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other; but this, happily, is now in the course of satisfactory adjustment honorable to both nations concerned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other powers continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and the minor European powers, with Brazil and most of the South American republics, and with Japan nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and the various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

In executing the will of Congress as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, a number of "practical artisans," of "scientific men," and of "honorary Commissioners" were authorized to attend the Exposition at Vienna as Commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the "joint resolution," in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and of medals. During the exposition a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems prevailing in different countries for the protection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid, as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China on attaining his majority received the diplomatic representatives of the Western powers in person. An account of these ceremonies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the documents transmitted herewith. The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year toward the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on this subject.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The money awarded to the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva was paid by her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury, and used to reduce, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the amount so reduced was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the further disposition of Congress. I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama, the Florida, or the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, and of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation for the same, making the computations upon the basis indicated by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, and that payment of such losses be authorized to an extent not to exceed the awards of the tribunal at Geneva.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY LINE.

By an act, approved on the 14th day of February last, Congress made provision for completing, jointly with an officer or commission to be named by her Britannic Majesty, the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, as was left uncompleted by the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1856. Under the provisions of this act, the North-west water boundary of the United States has been determined and marked in accordance with the award of the Emperor of Germany. A protocol and a copy of the map upon which the line was thus marked are contained in the papers submitted herewith. I also transmit a copy of the report of the commission for marking the northern boundary between the United States and the British possessions, west of the Lake of the Woods, of the operations of the commission during the past season. Surveys have been made to a point 497 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles to be surveyed, the field work of which can be completed during the next session.

WORK OF THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The Mixed Commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for settling and determining the claims of citizens of either power against the other, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of $1,929,819 in gold. The commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British Government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about $[illegible],000. It also disallowed all the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it. I recommend the early passage of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States. I have caused to be communicated to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the eminent services rendered by Count Corti as the third Commissioner on this commission, with dignity, learning, and impartiality. He discharged duties requiring great labor and constant patience to the satisfaction, I believe, of both Governments.

A SPECIAL COURT OF CLAIMS RECOMMENDED.

I recommend legislation to create a special court to consist of three Judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine all claims of aliens upon the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent reference under the Treaty of Washington was confined to claims of British subjects, arising during the period named in the treaty, but it is understood that there are other British claims of a similar nature arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature

are advanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

THE WAR BETWEEN HOLLAND AND ACHEEN.

Official information being received from the Dutch Government of a state of war between the King of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Acheen, the officers of the United States who were near the seat of the war were instructed to observe an impartial neutrality. It is believed that they have done so.

THE MEXICAN JOINT COMMISSION.

The joint commission under the convention with Mexico, of 1868, having again been legally prolonged, has resumed its business, which it is hoped may be brought to an early conclusion. The distinguished representative of her Brittannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with the approval of his Government, to assume the arduous and responsible duties of umpire in this commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquiescence of both the arbitrators appointed by the respective Governments. The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the authority of Congress to examine into the nature and extent of the forays by trespassers from that country upon the herds of Texas have made a report which will be submitted for your consideration.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

The Venezuelan Government has been apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the award of the joint commission under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866, as expressed in the act of the 25th of February last. It is apprehended that that Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its persistency in recognizing them springs, in part at least, from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other Governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

OUR CONSULS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Ottoman Government and that of Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to relieve foreign Consuls of the judicial powers which heretofore they have exercised in the Turkish dominions by organizing other tribunals. As Congress, however, has by law provided for the discharge of judicial functions by Consuls of the United States in that quarter, under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to accept the proposed change without the assent of Congress, whose decision upon the subject at as early a period as may be convenient is earnestly requested.

SAN DOMINGO—APPLICATION FOR A PROTECTORATE.

I transmit herewith for the consideration and determination of Congress an application of the Republic of San Domingo to this Government to exercise a protectorate over that Republic.

FOREIGN TREATIES MADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Denmark; a convention with Mexico for renewing the Claims Commission; a convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization convention with Ecuador.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

I renew a recommendation made in my message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

EXPATRIATION—OUR CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many of the citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of the act approved Feb. 10, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claim of military service of the Government, under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases, even, naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth with intent to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection when the lapse of many years has imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only Government which had ever known them personally. Until the year 1868, it was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of courts and of jurists to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance derived from any former colonial relations with Great Britain was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept these doubts away by enacting that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government; but Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are to be deemed to work expatriation. I have asked for my own guidance in determining such questions required under the provisions of the Constitution, the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon certain questions relating to this subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I therefore recommend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and I transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the executive departments, together with other correspondence and pertinent information on the same subject. The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other leading nations in liberality of legislation on this international question. We have already in our treaties assented to the principles which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land, without intent to return, shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners; to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND CUBA—THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution approved on the 3d of March last, tendering to the people of Spain, in the name and on the behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government. The existence of this new Republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next the Captain General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of violent opposition, directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Christendom—Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues, the pro-slavery and aristocratic party in Cuba is gradually arraigning itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the Home Government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula, and although usurping and defying the authority of the Home Government, whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression, or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid, and recognized by the Government. Thus, an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yara, an element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and under professions of loyalty to the mother country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, of liberality, and of right which give nobility of character to a republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may be soon averted.

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New-York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New-York, and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States, on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gun-boat Tornado, and was carried to the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and, so far at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, were without due process of law put to death. It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle the restoration of the Virginius and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence were demanded. The Spanish Government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence toward citizens of the United States, and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith. The correspondence on this subject with the Legation of the United States is in cipher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received. In taking leave of this subject for the present I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition. The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and, finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent, at least, of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Assuming from the action of the last Congress in appointing a Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare a report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification such an improvement in our Constitution, I suggest two others for your consideration: First—To authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate without approving the whole; the disapproved portion or portions to be subjected to the same rules as now, to wit: to be referred back to the House in which the measure or measures originated, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this a provision that there should be no legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon vetoes, in order to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills understandingly. Second—To provide by amendment that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before it from time to time in writing. The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are obvious. One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subjects of legislation by Congress. If more are required, it is always in the power of Congress during their term of office to provide for sessions at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the public against the many abuses and waste of public money which creep into appropriation bills and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which otherwise due consideration cannot be given.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, &C.

The receipts of the Government from all sources for the last fiscal year were $333,738,204, and expenditure on all accounts $290,345,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $43,392,959, but it is not probable that this favorable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year; indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of Government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting actual expenses, including interest on public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to wit: In the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not commenced; in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce and for fortifications. There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in suppressing the late rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings by the Government wherever such buildings are needed. In fact I approve of the Government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at the Government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators, but I would have this work done at a time when the revenue of the country abundantly justified it.

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC—SPECIE PAYMENTS RECOMMENDED.

The revenues have materially fallen off for the first five months of the present fiscal year, from what they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster, if it should not prove a "blessing in disguise," is yet to be demonstrated. In either event, it is your duty to heed the lesson, and provide, by wise and well-considered legislation, as far as lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all benefits that may have occurred. My own judgment is that, however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken toward specie payments; that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached, and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad and other specie obligations, and so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines. The development of the mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in their results. Could but one-half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home our advance toward specie payments would be rapid. To increase our exports sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, the impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renewals of present experiences. Elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be desired. The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country; if too little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard is a problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based, as it is, upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually, in times of such trials, currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the values of all the necessaries of life. As compared with the currency, every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now we witness the reverse; holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature. It is patent to the most casual observer, that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the Fall and Winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. With our present system, the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country in a few centres, when not employed in the moving of crops. Tempted thereby by offers of interest on call loans—interest being paid—this surplus capital must earn the interest with a profit. Being subject to "call," it cannot be loaned only in part, at best, to the merchant or manufacturer, for a fixed term; hence, no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency, and disasters would ever be recurring with the Autumn. Elasticity in our monetary system, therefore, is the object to be attained first, and next to that, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of other people's money and stock, and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits, by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own hands, and by forcing them into resumption, though it would be only in legal-tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of Clearing-houses for your consideration to secure the former. Many plans have been suggested, most, if not all, of which look to me more like inflation on the one hand, or compelling the Government on the other to pay interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when otherwise unemployed. I would submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to national banks of issue any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasury, as security for the increased circulation, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure, by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned. In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. Indeed, if Clearing-houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for your consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all safeguards now required to secure billholders. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks, as a further step toward preparing for the resumption of specie payments, I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports, to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject. During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound-interest notes, and seven-thirty bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of $63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than 25,000 miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital, weekly, for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material, and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the organizing of free labor in the South. Now, every laborer there receives his wages, and for want of savings banks the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

In previous messages I have called attention to the decline in American ship-building, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our proportion of the carrying trade. Stimulated by high rates and abundance of freight, the progress for the last year in ship-building has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about one per cent. in the amount transported in American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material which has taken place, it may reasonably be hoped that this progress will be maintained and even increased. However, as we pay about $80,000,000 per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus increasing the balance of trade against us to this amount, the subject is one worthy of your serious consideration.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—A SUGGESTION.

Cheap transportation is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of, the recent panic and stringency. As Congress at its last session appointed a special committee to investigate this whole subject during the vacation and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is read. There is one work, however, of a national character, in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South, are equally interested, to which I will invite your attention. The State of New-York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with tide-water on the Hudson River. The State of Illinois has a similar work connecting Lake Michigan with navigable water on the Illinois River, thus making water communication inland between the East and the West and South. These great artificial water courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those States. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that, if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the general Government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to wit—the "overslough" on the Hudson, the St. Claire Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. This would be a national work; one of great value to the producers of the West and South in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the sea-board and a market, and to consumers in the East in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demand. The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

AN EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON RIVER SUGGESTED.

In attempting to regain our lost commerce and conveying trade, I have heretofore called attention to the States south of us, offering a field where much might be accomplished. To further this object, I suggest that a small appropriation be made, accompanied with authority for the Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval vessel to ascend the Amazon River to the mouth of the Madeira, thence to explore that river and its tributaries into Bolivia, and to report to Congress at its next session, or as soon as practicable, the accessibility of the country by water, its resources, and the population so reached. Such an exploration will cost but little; it can do no harm, and may result in establishing a trade of value to both nations.

THE TARIFF LAWS AND THE MINTS.

In further connection with the Treasury Department, I would recommend a revision and codification of the Tariff laws and the opening of more mints for coining money, with authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War herewith accompanying. The apparent great cost of supporting the army is fully explained by this report, and I hope will receive your attention.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY.

While inviting your general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, there are two which I would especially invite you to consider—first, the importance of preparing for war in time of peace by providing proper armament for our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed; the former cannot. The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army; particularly is this necessity felt in the Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments. At this time it is necessary to employ contract surgeons to supply the necessary medical attendance required by the army. With the present force of the Pay Department it is now difficult to make the payments to troops provided for by law. Long delays in payments are productive of desertions and other demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army Paymasters. There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale if ever required.

CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

During the past year our navy has been depleted by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval service, and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops-of-war, authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time. They are about being completed at a time when they may, possibly, be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given direct employment to thousands of men, but has, no doubt, been the means of keeping open establishments for other work at a time of great financial distress. Since the commencement of the last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, almost on our very sea-board, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always that a nation situated like ours should maintain in a state of possible efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, have at the same time demanded that all the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been and is being done promptly and effectively, and I am assured that all the available ships, and every authorized man of the American Navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our citizens or the maintenance of our honor. This, of course, will require the expenditure, in a short time, of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year, but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency, and will provide adequately not only for the present preparation, but for the future maintenance of our naval force. The Secretary of the Navy has during the past year been quietly putting some of our most effective monitors in condition for service, and thus the exigency finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A complete exhibit is presented in the accompanying report of the Postmaster General of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, amounted to $22,996,741 57, and the expenditures of all kinds to $29,084,945 67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was $1,081,315 20, and the increase of expenditures $2,426,753 36. Independent of the payments made from special appropriations for mail steam-ship lines, the amount drawn from the General Treasury to meet deficiencies was $5,265,475.

EXTENSION OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The constant and rapid extension of our postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution, and delivery of the mails, which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service. The total number of post offices in operation on the 30th June, 1873, was 33,244, a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceding year; the number of presidential offices was 1,363, an increase of 163 during the year; the total length of railroad mail route at the close of the year was 63,457 miles, an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway post-office lines were in operation on 30th June, 1873, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad routes, and performing an aggregate service of 34,925 miles daily. The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to $2,021,310 86. The total weight of correspondence exchanged in the mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 tons over the previous year. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steam-ship service, including $725,000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,047,271 35.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED.

New and additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Newfoundland, and Japan, reducing postage rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries, and further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster General for an extension of the free-delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class; for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter, for adjusting the compensation of all Postmasters not appointed by the President, by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office instead of the present mode of fixing the salary in advance upon special returns; and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendations of the Postmaster General for the establishment of United States Postal Savings Depositories.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs, and the arguments advanced in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

LEGAL AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Affairs in Utah require your early and special attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Clinton *vs.* Englebrecht, decided that the United States Marshal of that Territory could not lawfully summon jurors for the District Courts, and these courts hold that the Territorial Marshal cannot lawfully perform that duty because he is elected by the Legislative Assembly, and not appointed as provided for in the act organizing the Territory. All proceedings at law are practically abolished by these decisions, and there have been but few or no jury trials in the District Courts of that Territory since the last session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anarchy there it is absolutely necessary that Congress provide the courts with some mode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend legislation to that end, and also that the Probate Courts of the Territory, now assuming to issue writs of injunction and habeas corpus and to try criminal cases, and in questions as to land titles, be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by courts of that description.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good. At this time many considerations might be urged for its total repeal. But, if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called involuntary bankruptcy operate to increase the financial embarrassments of the country. Careful and prudent men very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, if it could be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money, they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prostrated in their business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. People are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and oftentimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangement to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money, are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy; and, besides, the law is made use of in many cases by obdurate creditors to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes and into acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment be repealed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the Government, and the facilities afforded by existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the departments of State, Treasury and War, have demands for many millions of dollars upon their files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those now pending before Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grow out of the rebellion, and are intended to indemnify persons on both sides for their losses during the war, and not a few of them are fabricated and supported by false testimony. Projects are on foot, it is believed, to induce Congress to provide for new classes of claims, and to revive old ones through the repeal or modification of the Statute of Limitations, by which they are now barred. I presume these schemes, if proposed, will be received with little favor by Congress, and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States cognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed, as far as practicable, to the defeat of unfounded and unjust demands upon the Government. I would suggest, as a means of preventing fraud, that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before those tribunals having said claims before them for adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the National Treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic measures that will be proposed.

THE REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

You will be advised of the operations of the Department of Justice by the report of the Attorney General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of existing laws suggested by him, with the view of reducing the expenses of that department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The policy inaugurated toward the Indians at the beginning of the last administration has been steadily pushed, and I believe with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary. With the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting grounds disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished and will continue to be for like offenses. The Indian Territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them except a few who may select to make their homes among white people, will be collected there as a preparatory step for this consummation. I am now satisfied that a Territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers, and protect their homestead from alienation for a period of twenty years.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the Patent Office are growing to such magnitude, and the accumulation of material is becoming so great, that the necessity for more room is becoming more obvious day by day. I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents on this subject.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The business of the General Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time there were disposed of out of the public lands, 13,030,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,631 acres than was disposed of the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash; 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants; 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads; 653,446 acres were located with Agricultural College scrip; 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads; 238,548 acres were granted to wagon roads; 76,576 acres were approved to States as swamp lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities, and seminaries; 190,775 acres were approved to States for internal improvements, and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were $3,408,515 50, being $190,415 50 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. During the year 30,488,132 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase over the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,037,193, and added to the area previously surveyed aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed, leaving 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still unsurveyed. The increased and steadily-increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain, and for transportation of surplus products, enlarge the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement and extending year by year in a gradually-increasing ratio the area of occupation and cultivation.

LAND FOR THE MENNONITES.

The expressed desire of the representatives of a large colony of citizens of Russia to emigrate to this country, as it is understood, with the consent of their Government, if certain concession can be made to enable them to settle in a compact colony, is of great interest, as going to show the light in which our institutions are regarded by an industrious and wealthy people desirous of enjoying civil and religious liberty, and the acquisition of so large an immigration of citizens of a superior class would, without doubt, be a substantial benefit to the country. I invite attention to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior in their behalf.

PENSIONS.

There was paid during the last fiscal year for pensions including the expenses of disbursement $29,185,289 62, being an amount less by $984,050 98 than was expended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures would indicate a material reduction in amount compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in the Pension laws at the last session of Congress will absorb that amount the current year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension-rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners and 112,088 widows, orphans, and dependent widows of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,892; and 18,266 survivors of the war of 1812 and 5,053 widows of soldiers of that war, pensioned under the act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1871, making a total of that class of 23,319; 1,430 invalid navy pensioners and 1,770 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of deceased officers, sailors, and marines of the navy, making a total of navy pensioners of 3,200, and a grand total of pensioners of all classes of 238,411, showing a net increase during the last fiscal year of 6,182. During the last year the names of 16,405 pensioners were added to the rolls, and 10,223 names were dropped therefrom for various causes. The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the Government in the matter of pensions, has been productive of satisfactory results, but legislation is needed, if possible, against the perpetration of such frauds in future.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most encouraging feature in the general progress and prosperity of the country, and the Bureau of Education is earnest in its efforts to give proper direction to the new appliances and the increased facilities which are being offered to aid the educators of the country in their great work.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census has been completed, and the report thereof published and distributed, and the working force of the bureau disbanded. The Secretary of the Interior reviews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which subject the attention of Congress is invited. The original suggestion in that behalf has met with the general approval of the country, and even if it be not deemed advisable at present to provide for a regular quinquennial census, a census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, would be especially interesting and valuable as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence. It is believed, however, that a regular census every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are necessarily unreliable as a basis of estimates for the latter years of a decennial period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the very efficient management of the Governor and the Board of Public Works of this District, the City of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance of a capital of which the nation may well be proud. From being a most unsightly place three years ago, disagreeable to pass through in Summer in consequence of the dust arising from unpaved streets, and almost impassable in the Winter from the mud, it is now one of the most sightly cities in the country, and can boast of being one of the best paved. The work has been done systematically, the plans, grades, location of sewers, water and gas mains being determined upon before the work was commenced, thus securing permanency when completed. I question whether so much has ever been accomplished before in any American city for the same expenditures. The Government having large reservations in the city, and the nation at large having an interest in their capital, I recommend a liberal policy toward the District of Columbia, and that the Government should bear its just share of the expenses of these improvements. Every citizen visiting the capital feels a pride in its growing beauty, and that he, too, is part owner in the investments made here. I would suggest to Congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this district of an institution of learning, or university of the highest class, by the donation of lands. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the national capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In three successive messages to Congress I have called attention to the subject of "civil service reform." Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules governing methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any action making these rules or any rules binding or even entitled to observance, where persons desire the appointment of a friend or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable to them. To have any rules effective they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I recommend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Service Board during the present session for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office. Proper rules will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much needless persecution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

COLORADO.

I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act, for the admittance of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a population to justify such admission. In connection with that, I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal for purposes of irrigation, from the eastern stage of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. As a rule, I am opposed to further donation of public lands for internal improvements owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make an exception. Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains there is an arid belt of public land from 300 to 500 miles in width, perfectly useless for the occupation of man, for want of sufficient rain to secure the growth of any products. An irrigating canal would make productive a belt as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over across this entire country, and would secure a cordon of settlements connecting the present population of the mountain and mining regions with that of the older States. All the land reclaimed would be clear gain. If all alternate sections are retained by the Government, I would suggest that the retained sections be thrown open to entry under the Homestead laws, or sold to actual settlers for a very low price.

COMPLETE AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the Government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slave.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1873.

PROTOCOL IN THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

Protocol of the Conference held at the Department of State at Washington, on the 29th of November, 1873, between Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Rear Admiral Don Jose Polo De Barnabe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.

The undersigned, having met for the purpose of entering into a definitive agreement respecting the case of the steamer Virginius which, while under the flag of the United States, was, on the 31st day of October last, captured on the high sea by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado have reached the following conclusions:

Spain, on her part, stipulates to restore forthwith the vessel referred to, and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and on the 25th day of December next to salute the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it at the time of her capture without right, and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as, in such case, not being necessarily requirable. But the United States will expect, in such case, a disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed.

Furthermore, if, on or before the 25th of December, 1873, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius did not rightfully carry the American flag, and was not entitled to American papers, the United States will institute inquiry and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel if it be found that she has violated any law of the United States, and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith, it being understood that Spain will proceed according to the second proposition made to Gen. Sickles and communicated in his telegram read to Admiral Polo on the 27th instant, to investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who have infringed Spanish laws on treaty obligations, and will arraign them before competent courts and inflict punishment on those who may have offended; other reciprocal reclamations to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two Governments, and in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto.

It is further stipulated that the time, manner, and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of her capture, and also the time, manner, and place for the salute to the flag of the United States, if there should be occasion for such salute, shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned within the next two days.

HAMILTON FISH.
JOSE POLO DE BARNABE.

A CONVICTED MURDERER'S LETTER.

Louis Wagner, who is now under sentence of death in the Maine State Prison for the murder of two women at the Isle of Shoals, has written a sad but affectionate letter to his mother in Prussia, informing her of his condemnation, and that he had been sentenced to be hanged for the crime of murder, but strongly avowing his innocence. He expresses the deepest sorrow that in leaving Prussia he did not leave his bad habits behind him—that in exchanging countries he did not exchange his vices for virtues. He says he is filled with sorrow that his excesses and vices should lead people to suspect him of the great crime with which he had been charged; that he did not murder the women; and that if he had wanted their money he could have obtained it in a much easier way than that. He adds that, although the thought of death on the gallows is painful, yet it is preferable to a lingering, lonesome life within prison walls. His letter closes with the hope that he shall meet his mother in a better world than this.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit to Congress the following report:

RECEIPTS, &C., FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were:

From Customs	$188,089,522 70
From internal revenue	113,729,314 14
From sales of public land	2,882,312 38
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,830,037 [illegible]
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	514,928 [illegible]
From Customs' fines, penalties, &c.; labor, drayage, storage, &c.	1,263,469 [illegible]
From sales of Indian trust lands	318,246 [illegible]
From fees, (Consular,) letters patent, homestead, &c.	1,877,821 [illegible]
From proceeds of sales of Government property	1,637,883 [illegible]
From marine-hospital tax	[illegible]
From steam-boat fees	[illegible]
From direct tax	[illegible]
From profits on coinage	[illegible]
From tax on seal-skins	[illegible]
From miscellaneous sources	2,184,394 [illegible]
Total ordinary receipts	$322,177,673 78
Premium on sales of coin	11,560,530 89
Total net receipts	$333,738,204 67
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, including $3,047 80 received from "unavailable."	106,367,401 74
Total available cash	$440,[illegible]

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses		$18,348,521 [illegible]
For foreign intercourse		1,571,362 [illegible]
For Indians		7,951,704 [illegible]
For pensions		29,359,426 86
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenal		46,323,138 31
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards		23,526,256 79
For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue		52,408,336 [illegible]
For interest on the public debt		104,750,688 44
For premium on bonds purchased		5,105,919 99
Total, exclusive of the public debt		$290,345,245 33
Redemption of the principal of the debt, exclusive of the certificates of deposit issued under act of June 8, 1872, for the redemption of which a like amount of United States notes was set apart and held as a special deposit	$50,498,335 [illegible]	
Outstanding certificates of deposit mentioned above, added to the principal of the debt and to the cash balance in the Treasury	31,730,000 00	
Leaving net disbursements on account of loans		18,768,335 [illegible]
		$309,113,580 [illegible]
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1873	$99,462,028 50	
To which add special deposit of legal tender notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, added above	31,730,000 00	
Total cash balance July 1, 1873		131,192,028 50
Total		$440,305,609 [illegible]

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net revenues for the fiscal year were $333,738,204 67, and the ordinary expenses 290,345,245 33. Leaving a surplus revenue of $43,392,959 34.

Which has been applied to the reduction of the debt as follows:

Reduction of principal account, exclusive of certificates of deposit	$50,498,335 [illegible]
Decrease of cash in the Treasury, exclusive of special deposit of United States notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, as compared with June 30, 1872	7,105,376 [illegible]
Reduction in debt	$43,392,959 34

This statement treats solely of the principal of the debt. By the monthly debt statement of the public debt, into which enter the accrued interest, interest due and unpaid, and the cash in the Treasury, as ascertained on the day of publication, as well as the principal of the debt, the reduction of the debt during the past year amounted to $42,667,[illegible]; and the total reduction from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1873, has been $383,629,783 39, the annual saving of interest resulting therefrom being $27,432,332 94.

RECEIPTS, &C., FOR FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1874.

The receipts during the first quarter of the fiscal year were:

From Customs	$49,195,468 [illegible]
From sales of public lands	573,788 07
From internal revenue	25,840,454 41
From tax on circulation, &c., of national banks	3,490,743 66
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	196,870 [illegible]
From Customs' fines, &c.	438,314 [illegible]
From Consular, patent, and other fees	508,941 [illegible]
From proceeds of Government property	308,765 [illegible]
From miscellaneous sources	1,507,931 [illegible]
Net ordinary receipts	$81,353,192 [illegible]
From premium on sales of coin	3,350,813 [illegible]
From Government of Great Britain—payment of the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva	15,500,000 00
Total receipts	100,704,519 [illegible]
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1873	131,192,028 [illegible]
Total available	$230,896,539 [illegible]

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues		$17,372,393 [illegible]
For Indians		2,006,717 [illegible]
For pensions		8,638,136 [illegible]
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals		12,795,053 48
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards		8,792,481 51
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds		37,081,297 [illegible]
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt		$88,713,578 21
Premium on purchased bonds	$1,301,946 78	
Award by Geneva tribunal, investment account	15,500,000 00	
Net redemption of the public debt	32,966,828 91	$49,768,775 [illegible]
Total net expenditures		$138,507,353 [illegible]
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1873		92,388,985 [illegible]
Total		$230,896,339 [illegible]

Owing to the large proportion of the interest on the public debt maturing July 1, the amount paid out on that account during the first quarter of the year is more than half as much as will be required for the next nine months, and although it enters into the expenses of this quarter, it is properly chargeable to a longer period of time. Many other expenditures are greater also during the first than any subsequent quarter, by reason of the necessity of supplying disbursing officers with money under new appropriations which became available on the 1st of July.

For the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From Customs	$111,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,500,000 00
From internal revenue	66,000,000 00
From tax on national banks	3,200,000 00
From Pacific Railways	300,000 00
From Customs' fines, &c.	800,000 00
From Consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000 00
From sales of public property	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,000,000 00
Total	$187,100,000 00

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil expenses	$15,250,000 00
For foreign intercourse	1,100,000 00
For Indians	6,500,000 00
For pensions	21,750,000 00
For military establishment	34,000,000 00
For naval establishment	18,000,000 00
For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings	34,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt	70,000,000 00
Total	$200,600,000 00

This will leave a deficiency in the revenues of $13,500,000.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be:

From Customs	$180,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,500,000 00
From internal revenue	108,000,000 00
From tax on national banks	7,000,000 00
From Pacific Railways	500,000 00
From Customs' fines, &c.	1,000,000 00
From Consular, patent, and other fees	1,500,000 00
From sales of public property	1,200,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	4,000,000 00
Total	$305,700,000 00

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	$18,800,000 [illegible]
For foreign intercourse	3,350,000 [illegible]
For Indians	7,000,000 [illegible]
For pensions	30,450,000 [illegible]
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	50,000,000 [illegible]
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	23,000,000 [illegible]
For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	34,007,144 [illegible]
For interest on the public debt	98,000,000 [illegible]
For interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,878,000 [illegible]
For sinking fund	29,918,336 [illegible]
Total	$319,191,080 [illegible]

The estimates received from the several executive departments are as follows:

Legislative	$3,961,405 [illegible]
Executive	17,395,674 [illegible]
Judicial	3,409,750 [illegible]
Foreign intercourse	1,347,304 [illegible]
Military	34,881,512 [illegible]
Naval	19,251,935 [illegible]
Indians	5,785,779 [illegible]
Pensions	30,480,000 [illegible]
Public works	32,188,287 1
Postal service	6,611,868 0
Miscellaneous	19,704,331 4
Permanent	16,926,390 4
Interest on public debt	97,798,030 0
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,877,410 7
Sinking fund	29,918,356 0
Total	$319,198,736 8

The book of estimates, now ready to be laid before Congress, thoroughly prepared under the immediate

...ment of the U. S. Coast Survey, chief of the Light-house Board, the Superintendent of the Capitol Police, whose reports in full will be found in the following pages, have made it a work of great advantage will prove to be of the utmost use to Congress and members.

The several tables which form part of this report furnish details of the accounts of the department.

THE REVENUE AND ESTIMATES.

On account of the alterations in the tariff laws, amended by the acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872, adding sugar and coffee and other articles to the free list, and the reduction of duties on other merchandise, it was to be expected that a considerable amount of revenue would be lost to the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, more than the actual loss has proved to be. The receipts from customs for the year were $188,089,687 more than those of previous years, as was anticipated.

Since the close of that year the recent severe financial and commercial crisis has caused an additional and unexpected diminution in the revenues during part of September and the whole of October and November.

But it is gratifying to find that, in this period of unparalleled financial embarrassment, the receipts of gold from Customs have been greater than the proportionate amount required for the same period to enable the Secretary to pay the interest and all other expenditures within the year.

For the receipts of the year the currency payments will be much larger than the ordinary current receipts of the Treasury are sold. The revenues have been increased sufficiently to make it important and necessary to add to the greatest economy in all expenditures, and to restrict the appropriations for the next fiscal year within the estimates of the Department. There has been a revival of business, and an increase in the receipts from Customs during the last two and a half months, additional means will be required to meet expenses. Therefore, with the loss I recommend additional duties on such articles of luxury as are the least burdensome to the consumer, and the imposition of the least objectionable taxes, rather than a resort to borrowing money to meet the public debt.

In the estimates for the next nine months, as well as for the next fiscal year, the probable effect of the tariff act of March last has been considered, and the estimates for the next fiscal year are based upon the future revenues as it is believed will be received, and to what extent they will be reduced to their former amounts, these estimates are made with the utmost diligence, which, during the next few months, Congress will be better able to judge accurately than at present.

In this connection I earnestly commend every reduction of appropriations which may be found possible in the estimates to the economy which the people demand in whatever branch of the government in which the reduction may be practicable, and to the end that the surplus revenue may be applied and encouraged by the Government through their public servants.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Under circumstances made by my immediate predecessor, in his annual message, the refunding of the public debt has been successfully commenced, and is still being successfully continued, and in this matter as previously stated, the operations were conducted. Subscriptions have been made to the new five per cent. funded loan, to the amount of eighty-four and a half millions, and the proceeds are applied as fast as subscriptions are received, in the redemption of an equal amount of five-twenty bonds, bearing six per cent. interest.

Of the $200,000,000 of the new loan, the fifteen and a half millions of dollars received from Great Britain in payment of the Geneva award, under the first article of the Treaty of Washington, have been used to redeem an equal amount of the five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and an amount equal to the debt so redeemed has been invested in five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, and a registered bond therefor has been issued to the Secretary of State, in trust, to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress, according to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873.

When the subscriptions above mentioned shall be completed there will have been thus effected the refunding and conversion of the debt bearing six per cent. interest into the new five per cent. loan, to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, making an annual saving of interest of one million dollars.

The effect of the amount converted into this loan since the passage of the refunding act will be three hundred and fifty million dollars, reducing the annual interest charge three millions of dollars.

The credit of the United States has not stood higher since the close of the rebellion than it does at present, and I am fully convinced that the refunding of the six per cent. debt at a lower rate of interest can be still further continued.

LOAN OF 1858.

Under the provisions of the act of June 14, 1858, as amended by the act of March 3, 1859, (chapter 89, section 1,) the Secretary of the Treasury contracted with the holders of the bonds of the loan of 1858, to the amount of $20,000,000, for the redemption of which there were then "redeemable at the Treasury of the United States at any time after the expiration of fifteen years after the 1st of January, 1859," and for the redemption of which a much larger part, coupon bonds "payable at any time after the 1st day of January, 1874, on presentation and surrender of the certificate at the Treasury of the United States."

It will be observed that the two classes of bonds were issued at the option of the holder, and that the act of 1859, but is unable to distinguish from the act itself or from the records of the Department that any difference in the contract was intended, and it is presumed that the validity of the two classes of bonds was considered equal. Since the passage of the act of 1859 the Secretary of the Treasury has redeemed $14,000,000 of the registered bonds of the same loan, the coupon bonds of the same loan to the amount of about $4,000,000 have been converted into the registered bonds, and the remainder, $2,000,000, is still now outstanding in $5,255,000 of coupon bonds.

It is understood that some holders of the coupon bonds have considered them as payable on the 1st of January next, or at any time after that date at their option. Applications have been made to the department for the privilege of exchanging coupon bonds for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, which cannot be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury had not been authorized by law.

No discrimination has been made, either in the act authorizing the loan or in any subsequent act, for the payment of the principal or interest, and no provision for any action for discriminating the pleasure of the United States as to the time of payment of either class of bonds.

The attention of Congress is thus called to this loan, with the recommendation that such action in relation thereto may be taken before the 1st day of January next as Congress may deem wise and just.

THE BANKS, THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, AND THE CURRENCY.

The prevailing practice, not only of national banks, but of State banks and private bankers, of paying interest on deposits, attracts currency from all parts of the country to the large cities, and especially to New-York, the great financial centre. At present the amount is such that there is comparatively little use for currency elsewhere, immense balances accumulate in New-York, where, not being required for the legitimate and ordinary business, they are loaned on call at a higher rate of interest than that paid to depositors, and are used in speculations.

Every year, at the season when the demand sets in from the West and South for currency to be used in payment for and transportation of their agricultural products, there occurs a stringency in the money market, which arises from the calling in of such balances by the banks for their customers.

Until this year, though annually creating some embarrassment this demand has been met without serious difficulty.

During the last Summer, anticipating the usual Autumn stringency, the Treasury Department sold gold while the market price was high, currency was received in payment for the same, the market was eased, and while there was a surplus of gold in the Treasury, and thereby accumulated about $14,000,000 of currency with the view of using the same, or such part thereof as might be necessary, in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund at times during the Autumn or Winter when they could be bought at a lower price than gold, or in meeting demands upon the Treasury, as circumstances should require.

This year there was a great demand for currency to pay up the heavy crops of a bountiful harvest, and which the European countries offered a ready market, and the sudden suspension of several large banking houses, the last of which occurred on the 18th day of September, alarmed the people as to the safety of banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling in of demand loans and there followed a general run on the banks for the withdrawal of deposits, hasting confidence was manifested in United States notes and even in national bank notes, and they were drawn wherever they could be obtained, and were largely hoarded with as much avidity as coin was ever hoarded in times of financial distress when that was the circulating medium of the country. The banks found themselves unable to meet the demands upon them, currency in circulation became exceedingly scarce, and the business of the country became greatly embarrassed.

In this condition of things great pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasury Department to afford relief by the issue of United States notes. The first application came from a number of gentlemen in New-York, suggesting that no measure of relief would be so effectual as that did not place at the service of the banks of that City twenty millions of dollars in United States notes, and asking that the Assistant Treasurer at New-York should be authorized to issue to those banks that amount of notes as a loan upon a pledge of Clearing-house certificates secured by ample collaterals, and for which certificates all the banks were to be jointly and severally responsible. This proposition was declined, it being clearly not within the duty or the authority of the Treasury Department, under any provisions of law, thus to employ the public money.

Exchange on Europe having fallen to unusually low rates, and bankers having become almost unable in the remittance, by the embarrassment of our foreign and domestic trade, applications were made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the money in the Treasury in the purchase of exchange. The Treasury Department having no occasion to do this for its own use, could make payments for transferring funds to Europe, was compelled to decline this proposition, which if accepted, would have put the department in the position of becoming a dealer in exchange, a position clearly inconsistent with its duties.

Subsequently, the New-York Produce Exchange made a proposition to accomplish the same results in a different form, and also requested, as others had before, that the Secretary should pay at once the $20,000,000 loan of 1858, to which the following reply was made:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th inst., covering two resolutions of the New-York Produce Exchange, has been received, and the subject matter fully considered.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The critical condition of the commercial interests of this country requires immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchange; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plans for relief in the extraordinary emergency:

First—That currency be immediately issued to banks upon deposit of 4 per cent bonds of the United States, to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange.

Second—That the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are respectfully requested to order the immediate payment of the remainder of the $20,000,000 loan of the United States due Jan. 1, 1874.

While the Secretary is not authorized to adopt all of its suggestions, he is fully impressed with the condition of business and the necessity for prompt action, and has already, in part, carried out the first suggestion. It has already been announced by the President—it is contemplated, in all its acts, to keep within the letter and spirit of the laws, which the officers of the Government are sworn to support, and they cannot go beyond the authority which Congress has conferred upon them. Your next resolution presents difficulties which cannot be overcome. It is not supposed that you desire to ask for the payment at the present rate of interest of the bonds of the United States now in New-York at par. If your proposition is for the Government to purchase gold in England, to ship it to the United States at the cost, and to deliver it here at par, it is plain that it involves the Government in the business of importing and speculating in gold, since the Treasury has no use for coin beyond the ordinary receipts and would be subjected to sell the coin so purchased at a price greater or less than was paid for it. If your object is to induce the Treasury Department to loan United States notes to banks in New-York upon the pledge and deposit in London of gold, it is asking the Secretary of the Treasury to loan the money of the United States upon collateral security, for which there is no authority in law. If the Secretary of the Treasury can loan notes upon a pledge of coin he can loan them upon a pledge of other property in his discretion, as he has recently been requested to do, which would be an extraordinary power as well as a most dangerous business to engage in, for the Government would deteriorate in the best understanding, as the Secretary of the Treasury, even if he may stretch of construction I might not find it advisable, prohibited by law. The objections already mentioned to your first resolution are so insuperable and conclusive that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the many practical difficulties which would arise if as stated in your request, the money was loaned to banks. Your second resolution calls for the payment at once of the loan of 1858, or the bonds commonly called "Fives of 1874." Upon a thorough investigation I am of opinion that Congress has not conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to comply with your request in that particular, and in this opinion the law officers of the Government concur. Under these circumstances you will perceive that, while I have great respect for the gentlemen comprising the New-York Produce Exchange, I am compelled, by my views of the law and of my duty, to respectfully decline to adopt the measure which your resolutions propose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., petitioned for the transfer of currency to that city, and the purchase with it, at that point, of exchange on New-York, to aid those engaged in forwarding the cotton crop to the market. The following letter was sent in answer to this petition:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 3, 1873.

Samuel Y. Tupper, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the President of the United States, and referred to this department, which, after reciting the present stringency in the money market and the difficulty of obtaining currency, requests "that the sum of $500,000 be placed and maintained on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, to be used by him in the purchase of New-York Exchange from the banks."

To comply with the request it would be necessary for the Treasury Department to send currency by express to Charleston from time to time, and to buy with it exchange on New-York in competition with private bankers.

Should this request be granted, a hundred other cities in the country, with equal propriety, would ask for the same relief, and if all such requests were impartially granted, the department would find itself engaged in an extensive exchange business, fixing and regulating the rate of exchange between different places in the country, and the public money raised by taxation only for the purpose of carrying on the Government, would be employed to a very large amount in a manner which Congress has not given the Secretary of the Treasury any authority to engage in.

With a due regard to the proper management of the Treasury Department, within the provisions of law, I have felt it to be my duty to decline all similar proposals from other places, and your request must, therefore, receive the same response.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Executive Department of the Government was anxious to do everything in its power, under the law, and with due regard to the protection of the Treasury, and the maintenance of public credit, to allay the panic and to prevent disaster to the legitimate commercial and industrial interests of the country, but it was found impossible to afford relief in any of the many forms in which that relief was asked. It was decided, therefore, to adopt the only practicable course which seemed to be open to it, the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund to such an extent as the condition of the Treasury would allow, and thus release a considerable amount of currency from its vaults. Purchases of bonds were commenced on the morning of the 20th of September, and were continued until the 24th, when it became evident that the amount offering for purchase was increasing to an extent beyond the power of the Treasury to accept, and the purchasing was closed after bonds to the amount of about thirteen million dollars had been bought, and without the use of any part of the forty-four millions of United States notes, generally known as the reserve.

It should be stated that in the excitement there were many persons in the City of New-York who insisted with great earnestness that it was the duty of the Executive to disregard any and all laws which stood in the way of affording the relief suggested by them—a proposition which indicates the state of feeling and the excitement under which applications were made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the public money, and which, it is scarcely necessary to add, could not be entertained by the officers of the Government to whom it was addressed.

These facts are recited in order to lay before Congress, and place on record in a concise form, exactly what the Treasury Department was asked to do, and what it did, in the late financial crisis.

The currency paid out of the Treasury for bonds did much to strengthen many savings banks, and to prevent a panic among their numerous depositors, who began to be alarmed, and had there developed an extended run upon those useful institutions, it would inevitably have caused widespread disaster and distress. It also fortified other banks, and thus checked the general alarm to some extent. But the loss of confidence in the value of a great amount of corporate property which immediately followed the failure of banking-houses connected with largely-indebted corporations, the distrust of the solvency of many other institutions, the doubt as to the credit of firms and individuals whose business was supposed to be greatly extended, and the legitimate effect thereof in disturbing the business of the country, could not be avoided by any amount of currency which might be added to the circulation already existing.

Confidence was to be entirely restored only by the slow and cautious process of gaining a better knowledge of true values and making investments accordingly, and by conducting business on a firmer basis, with less inflation and more regard to real soundness and intrinsic values.

There can be no doubt that the practice by banks of allowing interest on deposits payable on demand is pernicious, and fraught with danger and embarrassment to borrower and lender, as well as to the general business interests.

Deposits payable on demand should be limited to that surplus which individuals require over and above their investments and use or that from which they expect an income. Such deposits are comparatively stable in average amount, and constitute a healthy basis for banking purposes within proper limits, which prudent bankers know how to determine.

But if deposit accounts are employed as temporary investments, the interest attracts a large amount of money to those cities where such interest is paid, and where speculation is most active, at seasons when as much profit thereon cannot be secured elsewhere. With the first return of activity in legitimate business these temporary investments are withdrawn, and jeopardize in their sudden withdrawal the whole business of the banks, both affecting the legitimate depositors on the one hand by excitement and distrust, and on the other creating a condition of things in which the borrowers on call are also liable to respond. The banks have borrowed the money of depositors on call. They have loaned it on call to speculators, who, by its use, have contributed to inflate the prices of the stocks or merchandise which have been the subject of their speculations. The speculator wants it to carry the stocks till he can dispose of them without a loss. This he is unable to do in a stringent money market. Then banks, their depositors, and the borrowers, all want it at the same time, and of course a stringency is developed which spreads distress throughout the country.

The system creates immense amount of debts payable on demand, all of which thus suddenly and unexpectedly mature at the first shock of financial or commercial embarrassment in the country, and at the very time when most needed by debtors and when they are least able to respond.

Assuming that it is the settled policy of Congress, as declared in the act of March 3d, 1864, above cited, that the total amount of United States notes *issued and to be issued*, shall never exceed four hundred million dollars, I am of opinion that it would be unwise to *require* the amount in actual circulation to be kept up to the maximum or to any amount above the present minimum. The Treasury, depending principally upon the receipts from Customs and Internal taxation, without the power of issuing notes or otherwise increasing its resources, with liabilities created by Congressional appropriations, which must be met in currency to the extent of nearly two hundred million dollars a year, ought always to have a large reserve upon which it can draw to meet the ordinary demands upon it, in case of emergencies, when the revenues suddenly and unexpectedly diminish by reason of a national calamity or financial derangement, which from time to time are liable to occur in all nations.

Such a reserve is also rendered necessary by the fact that the fractional currency authorized to be issued to the amount of $50,000,000, now in actual circulation to the extent of more than $40,000,000, is redeemable in United States notes at the option of the holders.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which the amount between the minimum and the maximum may be issued, and that it may not be issued for the purpose of inflating the paper currency of the country, I recommend that it be declared a reserve to be issued temporarily when the ordinary demands upon the Treasury shall require it, and in payment of such demands and for the redemption of fractional currency, the amount issued to be returned to the reserve as far as may be the condition of the Treasury will warrant it, and that the purchase of bonds shall be forbidden so long as the outstanding United States notes shall exceed the minimum fixed by the act of Feb. 4, 1868.

I believe that such a reserve, so restricted, would be a wise and reasonable protection against any contingencies whereby the revenues of the country might temporarily be diminished, and would give no reasonable cause to fear permanent inflation. As it ought not to be the business of the Treasury Department to increase and diminish the amount of legal-tender notes from time to time, according to the condition of the money market, and for the sole purpose of affecting that market, I think it would be unwise to authorize the reserve to be issued except for the purposes and in the manner which I have suggested.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

In the General Appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the following special appropriation is made, in addition to the usual annual appropriation for making and issuing the national currency:

"For replacing the worn and mutilated circulating notes of national banking associations, and for engraving and preparing, in such manner and on such paper, and of such form and design as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, new circulating notes for such associations to replace notes of a design and denomination now successfully counterfeited, $600,000: *Provided*, That each of said national banking associations shall reimburse the Treasury the costs of the circulating notes furnished under this provision."

The operation of this clause must be very limited without further legislation. The making of new plates and replacing notes seem to be restricted to those of denominations which have been successfully counterfeited, and it is found that the only one that can be thus considered is the ten-dollar note, although the two and the twenty dollar notes have been counterfeited to some extent. A plate has been made for the ten-dollar note, but as the proviso in this clause requires banking associations to reimburse the Treasury for the cost thereof, few banks are inclined to order them while they can continue to have notes of other denominations printed from the old plates without cost to themselves, under the provisions of the general banking law.

I recommend that the proviso in the clause above cited be repealed, or that banks be required to pay for all new notes furnished them, whether printed from new or old plates.

The soiled and mutilated condition of the circulating notes of national banks now in use makes it a matter of necessity that something should be done to redeem the same and to supply their places with new currency, to the end that all the notes which the people are obliged to take and use as money may be clean and whole. Several methods to accomplish this result have been carefully considered, but no plan seems to be feasible without the active co-operation of the banks themselves, assisted by such Congressional enactments, as may be required for that purpose, which are earnestly recommended.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the value of merchandise imported into the United States was $642,029,539, as against $626,505,077 for the previous year.

An analysis shows an increase in the imports of merchandise admitted duty free, in raw materials and in some articles of necessity, while in some articles of luxury there was a reduction.

The increase in the importation of coffee was $6,104,336, and in tea, $1,526,319, in addition to the amounts in bond July 1, 1872, and which were withdrawn therefrom during the year. Coffee was so withdrawn for consumption to the value of $16,901,...

Nothing, except a sound financial system, is more important to the welfare of the country than that of turning and retaining the balance of trade in favor of the United States, by a healthy stimulation of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the country, the reduction in the cost of production at home, and of the transportation of merchandise from the interior to the sea-board, and the building of ships and vessels to do the carrying trade, now mostly in the hands of the people of other countries; and no legislation should be neglected which may assist the industrious people of our country in attaining those most desirable results.

With the balance of trade in favor of the United States a return to specie payments may be easily reached, and, when reached, may be maintained if such wise financial measures are adopted as will prevent over-trading, extravagance, and speculation, and encourage economy, industry, thrift, and only well-directed and prudent enterprises—conditions as essential to the prosperity of nations as to individuals.

CUSTOMS, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION.

The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of a revision and codification of existing tariff laws. Duties on imports are now imposed under fourteen principal statutes relating to classification and rates, besides many other acts and resolutions modifying or affecting tariff acts, all passed between March 1, 1861, and March 4, 1873, to which must be added the very numerous Customs revenue laws enacted prior to March, 1861, and remaining either wholly or partially in force.

Under these various enactments, questions relating to the proper assessment of duties constantly arise. There is often a direct conflict between different statutes, and occasionally between two or more provisions of the same statute, while single provisions are frequently held to embrace different meanings. These differences can be settled only by judicial interpretations or by action of the court. As a necessary consequence, protests against the payment of duties exacted by Collectors of Customs and appeals to this department, based on such protests, are of daily occurrence, while suits brought by the Government to collect unpaid duties, or by individuals to recover back duties paid, crowd the calenders of our courts.

The number of statutory appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury on tariff questions during the last fiscal year was 4,731, exclusive of miscellaneous cases or applications for relief, numbering 1,486.

The onerous duties imposed upon the Department, the vexatious delays to individuals, and the expense of litigation to all concerned, resulting from this state of affairs is obvious. The following remedies are suggested for adoption, in a general revision of the Tariff laws:

First—The abandonment of distinctions based upon commercial usage. In other words, the material of which an article is composed instead of its commercial designation, where a particular material forms the sole or chief element of value, should control its classification, and the rate of duty consequently imposed, whether ad valorem or specific.

Second—The abandonment of "charges and commissions" as an element of dutiable value. The revenue from this source, while uncertain and comparatively trifling in amount, is a fruitful source of embarrassment and complaint in the liquidation of duties. Its continued exaction is therefore not desirable.

Third—The repeal of all provisions of law for what are commonly known as "damage allowances," or proportionate abatements of duties on merchandise injured during the voyage of importation. These vary at different ports, exceeding at some by ten or fifteen per cent. those made at others in like cases. In many instances the extent of damage can be only approximately determined, while in others there is room to suspect fraudulent practices, and in all the operation of the system is unfavorable to the honest importer as well as to the Government. I therefore recommend its entire abolition—a measure which would place all importers on an equality in this respect, while there would result to them only the extra expense of insurance on the duties, in addition to that upon the foreign cost of the goods.

Many articles upon which duties are now levied, and which do not come in competition with those of the manufacture or production of this country, are imported in such small quantities that the duties collected thereon are insignificant and do not compensate for the cost of collection. I suggest that all such articles be added to the free list.

The fees prescribed by law for services upon the Northern frontier, connected with the execution of the laws relating to navigation and the collection of the revenue from Customs, are different from those upon the coast, and it is questionable whether such difference does not constitute a violation of the constitutional provision prohibiting the giving of a preference by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; and a revision and equalization of such fees are recommended.

A tonnage tax is now levied on all American sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade, and on all sailing-vessels of other nationalities. It is not imposed upon American vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Steam-ships of foreign nationality, in some cases, are subject to the tonnage tax; in others, they are exempt by old treaty stipulations only recently carried into effect. But all American steam-vessels arriving from foreign countries are subject to the tax. In consideration of the fact that this tax was entirely abolished on all vessels for more than thirty years, and only resorted to as a war measure in 1862, and that those engaged in the coasting trade were again relieved from this burden by recent enactments, I recommend that this tax be wholly abolished.

The department has found difficulty in the administration of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, relating to the enrollment and license of vessels, with reference to its application to canal-boats, and similar craft designed to be chiefly employed on the internal waters of States. From a period immediately subsequent to the passage of the act down to a comparatively recent date, the department uniformly held that such boats, exceeding five tons burden, were liable to be enrolled and licensed. During the term of my immediate predecessor the question was thoroughly considered, and the liability to enrollment and license was held to attach to this class of vessels only when they emerged from the internal waters of a State into the navigable waters of the United States. But even this modified view of their liability has been contested on the ground that such boats are not included in the provisions of the Enrollment act. The growth of inland commerce and the necessities of trade have, of late years, led not only to a large increase in the number of canal-boats, but also to their more frequent egress into navigable waters. Hence it becomes more and more for the interest of the numerous owners of this species of property to claim entire exemption from the burdens imposed by the coasting laws, or incidental to an enforcement thereof, while the department has no option but to administer the law. It is, therefore, important that the status of this class of vessels should be definitely fixed by such legislation as the case requires.

River harbors which have been dredged by the Government at great expense are often made the receptacle of ballast thrown from vessels, by which the channels become filled and navigation impeded. There is much necessity for a law to prevent this practice, making it a penal offense to deposit, in such channels or harbors, ballast or other matter by which their value as such is lessened.

The general regulations of this department, issued in 1857, and partially revised in 1868-69, having become to some extent obsolete, and in many respects deficient, have been completely revised and adapted to existing laws, special pains being taken to make the arrangement of topics convenient, and the text of the regulations simple, comprehensive, and concise. It is believed that this revision, an edition of which will be issued at an early date, will materially aid clerks and other officers in the performance of their duties.

REORGANIZATION OF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of reorganizing the Customs collection districts on the Atlantic coast, seventy-nine in number.

The establishment of many of these districts dates back to a period when the conditions determining their importance, relative to the commerce of the country, were materially different from those existing at the present time. In some, the expenses of collecting the revenue exceed the amount collected, and the consolidation of such districts with others may be advisable. At the same time it must be remembered that the effective administration of the revenue system often requires the services of Customs officers at points where few or no duties are collected. The judicious disposition of a force for the prevention of smuggling is indispensable to the collection of the revenue from imports, especially where the extent of coast affords opportunities for the clandestine introduction of dutiable merchandise. I would therefore suggest such action as may lead to a reduction of the number of districts, and a consequent reduction of expenses, without affecting the convenience of importers or the safety of the revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease from each general source of internal revenue for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1873, as appears from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	$2,023,353 42	.....
Tobacco	850,132 57	.....
Fermented liquors	1,083,239 49	.....
Penalties	19,447 94	.....
Banks and bankers	.....	$357,197 66
Adhesive stamps	.....	8,474,948 75
Articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt	.....	12,723,224 53
Total	$4,359,875 31	$22,055,368 96

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the receipts for taxes on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and from penalties.

The decrease in the receipts from banks and bankers is due principally to that provision in the act of June 6, 1872, which raised the exemption of all sums deposited in savings banks, &c., in the name of one person, from $300 to $2,000.

The repeal of all stamp taxes imposed under Schedule B, act of June 30, 1864, except that of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders, took effect Oct. 1, 1872, and has caused a falling off from that source.

The class of articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now entirely exempt, includes incomes, gas, and other sources of taxation on lists repealed prior to the act of June 6, 1872, and the receipts from these sources constantly and rapidly diminish.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been abolished, and all their final accounts approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and referred to the accounting officers. The number of these officers varied according to the exigencies of the service, being greatest in 1866, when there were 3,043, of which 241 were Assessors; since which time the number had, up to the taking effect of the act above referred to, been reduced about one-half.

The system of collecting taxes by stamps, and without assessments, has been found to give general satisfaction. Since its application to special taxes, they have been collected more promptly and thoroughly, and a more gratifying and healthy increase in the receipts therefrom is apparent.

The old assessment lists have been disposed of in a large number of the collection districts, and the aggregate amount held as collectible thereon does not exceed $450,000.

REVENUE MARINE AND LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

A marked improvement has been made during the past year in the revenue marine service. The number of vessels boarded and examined, the number of those reported for violation of Revenue laws, and of those assisted in distress, as well as the number of lives saved through the agency of the revenue cutters, is largely in excess of like service performed during any previous year. The character of the service has been elevated by rigid professional examinations. Ten old vessels have been thoroughly repaired, and three new ones have been built. There are now employed twenty-eight steamers and six sailing vessels, and these are better adapted to the service required of them than were the vessels formerly in use. Three new steam vessels are constructing, and will go into commission next Spring. With the addition of a new steamer for the Columbia River and vicinity, it is believed that this branch of the service will be in a condition to answer the demands upon it, economically and efficiently, for many years to come.

I desire to renew the recommendations heretofore submitted to Congress that the Navy Pension laws be made applicable to the officers and seamen of the revenue marine, and that provision be made for a retired list of officers. These measures are demanded to aid in promoting efficiency, and in justice to meritorious officers and seamen whose lives are spent in the performance of hazardous public service.

From the appropriation of $100,000 "for the establishment of new life-saving stations on the coast of the United States," twenty-one new stations are in process of erection upon the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina. Of these, ten will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of February next, and the others at a later period in the season. Arrangements are also being made for the establishment of two other stations. No provision of law exists for the two additional Superintendents which these new stations render necessary, nor for keepers and crews for the same. It is recommended that such authority be given for the employment of such persons.

Although during the past year many disasters have been unusually numerous, it is gratifying to be able to state that upon the coasts provided with life-saving stations, which are the most dangerous upon the sea-board, the loss of life and property has been exceedingly slight.

The wreck reports from the various stations show that since the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury thirty-two vessels have been driven ashore upon these coasts by stress of weather, valued, with their cargoes, at $839,120, on which the loss was only about $250,000.

The number of lives imperiled was 236, of which number but a single life was lost.

In accordance with the directions of the act of March 3, 1873, measures have been taken to ascertain "at what points on the sea and lake coasts of the United States the establishment of life-saving stations would best subserve the interests of commerce and humanity," and a report on the subject will be transmitted to Congress during the session.

For the purpose of recognizing and encouraging the services of the keepers and crews of the stations in the performance of the perilous duties they are frequently called upon to undertake in rescuing the shipwrecked, it is recommended that a system of rewards be adopted, in the shape of medals of honor, to be distributed to such of them as may particularly distinguish themselves by special or notable acts of gallantry or daring, resulting in the rescue of persons from imminent danger. Such rewards might be properly extended even beyond the life-saving service, and bestowed upon any others who may have made extraordinary exertions, at their own peril, in saving life in marine disasters. Similar rewards are bestowed in foreign countries, where life-saving institutions exist, and are considered prizes worth the most adventurous efforts.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The important service of the Coast Survey under this department has been prosecuted with vigor and usefulness. The changeable character of many of our harbors and most frequented coastwise passages calls for constant watchfulness to maintain the charts and aids to navigation as correct indicators of the actual channels. Work has been prosecuted on portions of the coast heretofore surveyed, and examinations and resurveys have also been made at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, and many other harbors, as well as in the great thoroughfare between Nantucket and Monomoy. Twenty-five new charts are reported as published during the year. The publication of a "Coast Pilot," or printed sailing directions for harbors and coastwise navigation, has been commenced, which, with the annual predictions of tides, will complete and digest for ready use the information laid down on the charts. Much interest has been manifested in the extension of the great triangulation lines across the continent; and the system, steadily pursued, will in time, as a small annual expense, supply the frame-work for an accurate map of the whole country.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

I have frequently attended the meeting of the Light-house Board, and have been much impressed with the importance of the work under its control, and the efficiency with which it has been conducted.

Our light-house establishment is now larger than that of any other country in the world, extending with its lights and beacons over more than 30,000 miles of coast and shore, maintaining, at the close of the last fiscal year, 321 light-houses, thirty-five powerful fog-signals operated by engines driven by steam or hot air, twenty-one light-ships, 364 day or unlighted beacons, and 5,250 buoys.

During the past Summer the board, with my approval, directed the Engineer Secretary, Major Elliot of the Corps of Engineers of the army, to make an inspection of the light-house systems of Europe, with a view of improving our own by the introduction of such modifications as have been found useful there. His report has been made, and the practices in other countries which differ from our own will be duly considered by the board, with a view to the adoption of such as will render still more efficient the light-house system under its control.

At some of the most important points on the French and English coasts, electric and gas light-houses have been placed, and I recommend that the Treasury Department be authorized to make experiments in the same direction, by applying to two of our most important stations, on towers already constructed, one electric and one gas light of most powerful character.

MINTS.

The Mint Bureau, established by the act of Feb. 12, 1873, was organized on the 1st of April, when the Coinage act became operative. Dr. H. R. Linderman was appointed Director; and, under his able and energetic management, the operations of the mints and Assay Offices have been effectively conducted, and a more speedy and systematic rendition of the bullion accounts effected. At the request of the department, he has obtained valuable information on various technical and scientific points connected with the coinage, by which the transaction of business has been greatly facilitated.

The coinage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was as follows:

Gold coinage	$35,249,337 50
Silver coinage	2,943,795 50
Minor coinage	484,050 00
Total	$36,889,183 00

During the same period, the value of bars manufactured was as follows:

Fine gold	$7,429,643 78
Unparted gold	8,485,802 35
Total gold	$15,938,446 13
Fine silver	$3,149,373 24
Unparted silver	8,442,711 84
Total silver	$11,592,084 49
Total gold and silver bars	$27,517,530 62

The reduction of the coinage charge from one-half to one-fifth of one per cent. has been followed by an increased coinage, and prevented, to a considerable extent, the export of gold bullion—its value for coinage in this country having thereby been brought nearly to its mint value in London, where it is coined without charge. Some further advantages would no doubt follow the adoption, by this country, of the free-coinage system as to gold. I recommend the repeal of the charge for coining gold, and also the charge imposed for copper used for alloy, as being an inconvenient item in estimating the coinage value of gold.

With the view to prevent the export of gold coins, authority should be given for keeping in the Treasury, when its condition will admit of the same, a supply of fine gold bars bearing the mint stamp of fineness, weight, and value, and for exchanging such bars for coin. They would always be preferred to coin for export, and gold coins of full weight would be retained in the country, instead of being collected for export.

The repeal or modification of that part of the Coinage act which requires gold coins to be excluded from the benefit of the half per cent. abrasion limit, unless they have been in circulation for certain prescribed periods, is recommended, on the ground that in the daily transactions of the Custom-houses it cannot be carried into effect.

The subsidiary silver coins being manufactured by the Government on its own account, and the seigniorage or difference between the bullion and nominal value of such coin realized by it, provision should be made for redeeming in kind such pieces as have become unduly worn from long circulation. This is done in other countries which, like ours, have adopted the gold standard and demonetised silver.

The recent fall in the price of gold, together with the depreciation in the market value of silver, as compared with gold, which has been going on for some time, has enabled the Director to coin silver, to be paid out instead of United States notes to advantage. Availing himself of this opportunity, the Director caused to be purchased as much silver bullion as could be conveniently used in giving employment to the mints, when not engaged in the more important business of coining gold, and the same was so coined and paid out.

During the last few years, our subsidiary silver coins have been sent in considerable amounts to Central and South America, where, it is understood, they circulate as full-valued coins. It would be better for us to manufacture coin according to standards and values legally prescribed by those countries, than to encourage the export of our subsidiary coin, which is intended for home circulation.

In connection with this subject it should be stated that applications have been received from some of the South American Governments to supply them with coins of their own standards. These applications could not be granted for want of lawful authority. As an act of comity to friendly States who have no facilities for coinage, and for commercial reasons, it is recommended that authority be granted for the execution of coinage of other countries when it can be done at our mints without interfering with home demands for coin.

No coinage has been executed at the New-Orleans Mint since the year 1861, but the machinery, with inconsiderable exception, is still there, and reported to be in good condition. As that section of the country will, at no distant period, require a large supply of coin, estimates for the amount required to place the mint in condition for coining operations and for its support during the next fiscal year have been submitted, and, it is hoped, will receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Under the provisions of the Coinage act depositors receive in stamped bars from Assay Offices, where refining is not done, the identical bullion deposited by them, and are subjected to heavy discounts in converting the bars into coin or currency. These interior Assay Offices would become much more useful to the mining interests, if authority were given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates for the net value of such bars.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The relief operations of the marine hospital service embraced at the close of the last fiscal year ninety-one Customs districts, and showed an increase of twelve per cent., as compared with the year preceding, and nearly thirty-seven per cent. since the passage of the act of June 29, 1870, under which the service is now administered. Medical and surgical attendance was furnished to 13,329 seamen. The hospital at Chicago has been completed, and a site has been selected for the Pavilion Hospital authorized at the last session of Congress to be erected at San Francisco. The recommendations contained in the last annual report of my predecessor as to hospitals at New-York and Pittsburg are renewed, and Oyster Island is suggested as an eligible site for that at New-York.

Instead of costly alterations and repairs to the hospitals at Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, and Portland, the

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOUNTAIN.—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. C. H. Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE MARBLE HEART. Matinée at 2.—Messrs. Adams.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA. (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. R. Gardner, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM.—The Lingards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and A MOMENT WITH.—Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

THE ZOO.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS.—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—PARODIES, SINGING, COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Bunworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

No part of the President's Message will command more general approbation than that relating to finance. It is marked by extreme moderation and caution, and its recommendations meet with great force the requirements of the times. No one expected that Gen. GRANT would discuss the subject from the stand-point of a theorist, and he does not. A remarkable pertinence and directness are noticeable in his suggestions and his principles are extremely sound. The country will be glad to see that he sets his face very firmly against inflation in any form, while he distinctly recognizes the necessity of a currency that shall conform itself naturally to the varying needs of the business of the country. This, he suggests, shall be obtained by permitting the banks to issue notes on the pledge of public securities, with a check on overissue in the shape of withdrawal of a portion of interest on the securities. This is, in essence, free banking. It is not like an issue of greenbacks, because the notes of banks are not legal tenders. They are based on actual capital, as savings invested in public debt. Greenbacks, on the other hand, are only a forced loan made legal tender by an arbitrary act, and payable only by taxation, which, economically considered, is a destruction of wealth. To increase the former is only to make a larger part of the property of the country negotiable. To increase the latter is to swell the measure of values. The suggestions of the press that the banks should be allowed to withdraw their securities, by surrendering a proportionate amount of their notes, and that they shall be compelled to redeem their notes, are very strong. We have pointed out that the same recommendations are made in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

There was little of importance in the proceedings of Congress yesterday. Several bills were introduced in the Senate, which are apparently designed to empty the Treasury for the benefit of private schemes or local interests, and most of which will, doubtless, never be heard of again outside of the committees. In the House, Messrs. SYPHER and SHELDON were admitted as members from Louisiana. But they were admitted only upon the ground that they had a *prima facie* right to seats, and it was clearly understood that their final right is to be determined hereafter. The action of the House, therefore, only extends to bringing the Louisiana trouble fairly before it. The bankruptcy question made its appearance in the House, as it had done the day before in the Senate, and it is evident that the repeal or modification of the law will be strongly urged. It is not probable, however, that Congress will take any action until the subject has been fully considered.

Both the *World* and *Tribune* have finally thought it necessary to pretend to be astonished and indignant at the action of the Democratic caucus in reference to back pay. But that action was so entirely natural that it could not have been unexpected to these organs of the party. The Democrats, and especially the *World*, were so emphatic in denouncing the back pay before the elections, that doubtless some honest people were deceived into voting for Democrats in the belief that they were thereby serving the cause of public purity. But the trick cannot be played again. The Democrats have shown in the most decisive manner that their opposition to the Back-pay bill was a false pretense, and that they intend to get all they can and keep all they have got. To put the matter beyond all dispute, they have chosen as their leader Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who has never omitted to improve any opportunity of that kind. On the other hand, the Republicans have gone further than public opinion has demanded, and decided to repeal the Salary bill, so far as it applies to members of Congress. The people in the future can have no difficulty in deciding which party can be trusted to perform as it promises.

A suggestive contrast is presented in two incidents of recent occurrence. It is not forgotten how the Spanish steamer *Murillo* ran down and sank the British ship *Northfleet*, and then cruelly left her to her fate, so that nearly all of several hundred passengers were drowned. For that dastardly act, not one of the officers of the *Murillo* has ever received the slightest punishment. The vessel itself, indeed, was lately libeled in an English port by the owners of the *Northfleet*, and condemned for £24,000 damages, the presiding Judge taking occasion to express his own and all civilized opinion of the act "as representing all the cruelty without the courage of the pirate." On the other hand, the Spanish schooner *Union* was lately wrecked at Santander. In port were the British steamers *Mino*, of Liverpool, and *Woolsington*, of Newcastle. The masters of these two vessels, with three of their crews and two divers, at once manned the *Mino's* life-boat, and in the teeth of a furious gale and a heavy sea, pulled to the rescue of the imperiled schooner. They had just reached her with infinite difficulty and danger—the drowning wretches were congratulating themselves on their escape—when a huge wave dashed them against the wreck, and rescuers and rescued disappeared forever. If English seamen desired to revenge the sinking of the *Northfleet*, they could scarcely have taken a nobler method of retaliation.

From the proceedings in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, there is reason to believe that the authorities are determined to enforce the law against the contractors who were held by the Coroner for criminal negligence in the Harlem boiler-explosion case. Assistant District Attorney RUSSELL announced that in his judgment the facts would warrant an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, and Judge BRADY properly held them to bail in a sum commensurate with that offense. It is not proper to condemn these men before trial, and all that can be asked is, that the question of their guilt or innocence shall be speedily determined. It is time that something was done to prevent these boiler explosions, and experience has proved that they can be prevented only by the punishment of those who are responsible for them.

In the murder of Patrolman BURNS, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday, while in the discharge of his duty, we have a startling proof that the lawlessness of the City has not been much checked by the promptitude and severity with which the penalties of the law have lately been meted out to offenders. This murder is one of the most brutal in our annals, and the desperado who committed it should be brought to trial without the slightest delay. The safety of the policemen while they are engaged in preserving the public peace demands that crimes of violence against them should be summarily punished. Some time ago an officer was murdered in this same precinct, and the fact that the crime was never adequately punished has doubtless had something to do with causing this new crime. We hope the mistake which was then made will not be repeated.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER was mentioned in our news columns, the other day, as one of the subscribers to the Tweed statue. It is but just to Mr. OTTENDORFER to say that his name was used in connection with that project without his knowledge or consent. The use of his name was merely one of those appropriations of other people's property in which the Tammany thieves at that time so constantly indulged.

In the Republican caucus on Monday evening, which took so praiseworthy a stand with respect to the Salary bill, it is satisfactory to know that the New-York members were energetic and influential, and on the right side. Mr. LYMAN TREMAIN, whose position as Representative at large for the State confers upon him special influence, and also imposes corresponding responsibility, was very pronounced in his course, and his advocacy of repeal undoubtedly had great weight. Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica, who showed marked ability in the last Congress, was also active in the caucus. But it may be said with justice that the sentiment in favor of repeal was very general, and that for the result of the caucus the Republican Party, as represented by its members of Congress, deserves credit.

Dispatches from Cuba clearly indicate that the opposition to the concession made by the Home Government in the *Virginius* affair is likely to pass off in talk. The Captain General has issued a proclamation in the usual exaggerated vein of such productions, which, stripped of its verbiage, simply means: "Keep quiet, and we shall see—what we shall see." We have no doubt that the Captain General may count upon "the reflective and tranquil behavior" of the indignant patriots of Havana, and the presence of a few United States frigates within easy range of the shore will probably do something toward encouraging the reflective tendencies of these loyal Spaniards. The commander of the *Juniata* reports from Santiago that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the survivors of the crew and passengers of the *Virginius*, as soon as a formal demand is made for them. Altogether, the few obstacles that were dreaded as likely to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the question appear to have vanished.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message to Congress is one of those plain, practical documents with which the present Administration has made us familiar. The President had a large number of more or less important facts, and a number of timely suggestions, to communicate to the legislative branch of the Government; and he performs his task with as little circumlocution as possible, and with no attempt to make either his facts or suggestions appear any other than the solid results of a practical way of conducting the affairs of a great people. It would be easy to write a more striking message. As a literary composition it might have contained a good deal of what is called "fine writing;" it might have abounded in artfully-prepared little surprises, in ingenious little climaxes, and in laboriously-polished figures of speech. The *Virginius* question, for example, afforded a fine opportunity for indulging in what the Bohemians would call a noble burst of patriotic eloquence; the question of the currency might have been disposed of in phrases whose epigrammatic point would have charmed the "scholars in politics," and whose special relevancy to nothing in particular would have left everybody free to claim that they fitted exactly into their particular theory. But as President GRANT has never professed to be a "sensational" politician or a flowery writer, it can hardly be expected that his way of describing it should be the one or the other. In the Presidential chair, as on the field of battle, he never leaves people long in doubt as to what he is driving at; it would be rather absurd, therefore, to expect such a man to speak to Congress and the country in captivating literary riddles. As a writer of history, President GRANT might easily be improved on; as a maker of history, he discharges a high trust in a way that men of subtler intellect might vainly strive to imitate.

The passage of the message relating to the *Virginius* has happily ceased to be its most momentous part. But if it can be perused without either feverish interest or painful anxiety, the passage is as good an illustration as could be desired of that self-contained moderation and continuous self-restraint which have distinguished, in all important crises, the policy of the President and his Cabinet. The threatened quarrel with Spain is written about with the same absence of any attempt at posing for effect as distinguished the conduct of the negotiations. The message makes not even a covert allusion to the trials of tact and of temper which these negotiations involved; to the necessity of avoiding the least appearance of truculence in dealing with a weak and embarrassed State, or to the no less urgent necessity of being decided and peremptory in urging the demands of outraged national dignity. A very slight exaggeration of tone on the part of our Government would have goaded Spain into resistance; a very slight misunderstanding of the true drift of public opinion on the subject, or of the international bearings of the question, would have placed the Government of the United States in a false position before its own citizens and before the civilized world. It is no slight praise to the President that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the well-balanced policy of the State Department on this matter, and it is equally to the credit of both the President and his advisers that they have left the result of these negotiations to speak for itself, and neither in the message to Congress nor elsewhere have appeared conscious of having performed a feat at all out of the common.

Like the Secretary of the Treasury, the President declares against inflation of the currency, and in favor of an early return to specie payments. The recommendations made in connection with this and other departmental reports can, however, be more easily discussed in connection with these reports themselves. The references to our foreign relations, apart from the *Virginius* question, necessarily relate to subjects with which the public have long been familiar. Among the latter are the disposal of the *Alabama* award, the finding of the Mixed Commission appointed under the Treaty of Washington, the resumption of the labors of the Joint Commission on Mexican claims, and the reference to the malign influence and inhuman policy of the slaveholding oligarchy in Cuba. The Republic of San Domingo has, it appears, applied to the United States to exercise a protectorate over it.

Regarding internal affairs, most of the President's recommendations will meet with general approval. The right of Colorado to be admitted into the sisterhood of States is, we believe, almost universally conceded. A revision of the Bankruptcy law, a quinquennial census in 1875, the necessity of a land grant in aid of the irrigation of the barren plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, and the advisability of fitting out an expedition to explore the Amazon, are suggestions about whose details considerable difference of opinion may exist, but about whose general expediency there will be little dispute. Still less doubt is there that in urging economy upon the attention of Congress, and in showing them two ways in which it can be accomplished, the President will be cordially indorsed by the people. The language of the message in regard to the reform of the civil service, and the necessity for giving to a comprehensive code of rules the combined sanction of Congress and the Executive, carries with it that unmistakable ring of conviction and resolution which has distinguished all President GRANT'S utterances on this subject. The message fitly closes with the recommendation of complete amnesty to the South, and of the more effectual securing of civil rights to the enfranchised slave.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is one of the most business-like documents which have ever been issued from that department. It is overflowing with facts and valuable information; it is prudent and conservative in its tone; there is no recommendation contained in it, so far as we can judge, to which any reasonable man can take exception; and it is altogether a report which will greatly increase the public confidence in Mr. RICHARDSON. Hitherto he has been comparatively little known to the general community, and we need not say that he has been the object of a good deal of suspicion and attack. If we are not greatly mistaken, his first report will place him in a much more favorable light before the public, and will confirm the general belief that the President possesses the art of putting the right men in the right place. Many of his appointments or nominations have been much caviled at to begin with, but we are usually obliged to admit that they have been very good ones. We may fairly say that Mr. RICHARDSON is a much stronger and more practical man than the general run of people have supposed.

The report is long, and full of facts which must on no account be allowed to escape attention. Perhaps the best thing we can do with it this morning is to present a very close and accurate summary of the chief part of its contents. That will enable our readers to get at its general drift with little trouble to themselves, although we hope they will not fail to read the report *in extenso* as soon as they can find time.

In the first place, the Secretary has to report a considerable falling off in the receipts from internal revenue taxation—partly owing to the alterations in the Tariff laws made in 1872. And since the close of the fiscal year (June 30) there has been a still greater falling off, in consequence of the panic and the disturbed state of business. If business does not revive very soon, new taxes will be indispensable—the Secretary strongly recommending additional taxation rather than the hand-to-mouth policy of borrowing money. In this we believe the people will fully agree with him. It is quite clear that the utmost economy ought to be exercised by Congress, as urged by the Secretary. The expenses of the national household must be retrenched, or we shall find ourselves in a very uncomfortable position.

A large part of a loan of twenty millions, contracted in 1859, falls due on the 15th of January next—a fact overlooked by most writers on financial subjects. No provision has been made by Congress for meeting this claim, and the Secretary is obliged to ask for legislation in reference to it before the beginning of the new year. This is one little matter to which we commend the attention of the Fentonites and others who propose to consume the whole session with their malicious "investigating committees."

The Panic.—The recent financial crisis is dealt with in a very sound and statesmanlike manner. Its causes are clearly defined, and the position which the Government has taken in reference to it is ably vindicated. The Treasury could not employ the public money for the purpose of aiding bankers and brokers in their difficulties; it could not become a dealer in foreign exchanges. The Secretary points out that the practice adopted by many banks of paying interest on daily deposits, is "fraught with danger and embarrassment to borrower and lender, as well as to the general business interests." The reasons for this are very clearly and accurately stated. "There is no safety," says the Secretary, "for corporations or individuals whose capital employed is wholly or mostly borrowed on call." He gives a hint that *all* savings banks should have a provision in their by-laws requiring a certain period of notice before they can be required to pay their depositors. He recommends that national banks shall be interdicted from paying interest on deposits.

Inflation.—On this important subject the Secretary speaks out very plainly. He earnestly commends it to the consideration of Congress, but declares (in effect) that inflation would be practically a breach of faith. He thinks, however, that national banks should be allowed, in seasons of great emergency, to "use part of their reserves under proper restrictions and regulations." For example—they might be allowed to "increase their note circulation by a pledge of United States bonds, bearing no interest while so pledged, or subjecting the banks to special taxation upon the circulating notes obtained thereon, or upon such other terms that it would be for their interest to recall the notes, and redeem the bonds at the earliest possible day after the pressure and their necessities should have ceased."

This a measure analogous, *mutatis mutandis*, to the suspension of the Bank act in England. It seems to be perfectly unobjectionable, and will bear discussion. We are obliged to pass it over rapidly to-day, but not without the remark that it appears to be a sound and useful suggestion.

New Issues of Currency.—These, the Secretary shows, would not only be imprudent, but unlawful. The act of June 30, 1864, distinctly provides that the total amount of notes in circulation shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. To break this pledge, says the Secretary emphatically, "would postpone the day of specie payments and render it more difficult to attain in the distant future, unsettle confidence in our national finances, and be a serious detriment to public credit at home and abroad." And this protest is repeated three times in the report.

Specie Payments.—The Secretary shows that immediate resumption is out of the question. He says: "It is not possible to resume and maintain specie payments with so large an amount of notes in circulation, and so small an amount of gold in the country. The volume of currency must be reduced, or that of gold greatly diminished." In short, there is not gold enough in the Treasury to make up for the difference in the market value between greenbacks and gold. This is a practical point which has not received the consideration it deserves, but which the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to face. He knows exactly where the shoe pinches.

Fractional Currency.—The Secretary shows that this currency, to the amount of 50 million dollars, is redeemable in United States notes at the option of the holders. He recommends that the amount of notes in circulation, between the minimum and maximum, should be held as a reserve in the Treasury, ready for the redemption of fractional currency and other demands, the "amount so issued to be returned to the reserve as soon as the condition of the Treasury shall warrant it, and that the purchase of bonds shall be forbidden so long as the outstanding United States notes shall exceed the minimum fixed by the act of Feb. 4, 1868."

—These are the Secretary's most important statements and recommendations in reference to the actual condition of our finances. But there is an enormous mass of facts in the report bearing upon the general subject, and throwing valuable light on the trade of the country. With this it is impossible to deal in one article. We shall, therefore, return to the report, and beg our readers not to "skip" the figures we may have to lay before them.

DANGERS OF THE SEA.

If the *Ville du Havre* had been run down in a dense fog, or when a great storm was raging, there would be an apparent and plausible excuse for the terrible calamity which has called forth the sympathy and sorrow of two continents. Even those who have never made an ocean voyage will understand that, under certain circumstances, dangers constantly surround a steamer which cannot be guarded against by the most perfect seamanship. But the *Ville du Havre* passed safely through five days of fog; if she met storms, she proved superior to them. The disaster came when it was least expected. All the additional testimony which reaches the public goes to prove that the night was clear, and that there was no wind. True, it is said there was a heavy sea, but at this season of the year a heavy sea is almost invariably encountered in the Atlantic. So far as we know, both vessels had the proper lights displayed, and we are assured positively that such was the fact as to the steamer. It is safe to assume that she was not without her lights, for a precaution so ordinary was not likely to be neglected on a vessel of her class. It is therefore doing no injustice to reach the conclusion that on one or both the ships the "look-out" was negligent, or that one or both of them violated the "rule of the road." There must have been fault somewhere, but it is not yet possible to place it where it belongs.

But enough is already known to warrant hearty praise of the heroism and devotion displayed on both ships after the collision occurred. Capt. SURMONT, going down with his vessel while standing inflexibly at his post on the bridge, presents a picture which the world must admire. He must have had complete mastery of his crew until the very last, for we have no sickening story of the seamen crowding into the boats to the exclusion of passengers. It appears certain there was no confusion, no selfishness on the deck of that ill-fated steamer during those twelve minutes, which must have been ages of agony. On the contrary, the discipline must have been perfect, or none of the frightened passengers would have been saved. But for the falling of the masts by which many in the boats were killed, or so injured as to render them helpless in the water, it is reasonable to suppose that nearly all of those who reached the deck would have been rescued. That so large a portion of the crew survive the disaster is only a proof that the seamen promptly sprung to their posts at the first moment of alarm. While it can be believed that every possible effort was made on board the *Ville du Havre* to save life, there is nothing to show that the officers and crew of the *Loch Earn* were not equally zealous. It is true that it is asserted she sailed a mile away after the collision before she was brought to and her boats lowered. It is quite probable that she did, and the fact that she was allowed to drift no further than a mile before she was made to take part in the work of rescue is highly creditable to her officers. She must have been going before the wind with all sails set, and a ship under such circumstances cannot be stopped in her length. After becoming disengaged from the steamer, the sailing vessel would naturally drift away a short distance during the moment of dismay which ensued. The men engaged in navigating the two ships have, at the best, a heavy load to carry, and common charity requires that they shall be given the one meed of praise which it is clear they deserve. Whatever faults may have been committed before the collision, it is clear that after it every effort was made to save life.

There is, however, but little consolation in this fact. There can be no compensation for the awful calamity. The picture is one which no lapse of time can render less painful. For the survivors there must be the warmest sympathy, for theirs is the hardest lot of all. To them the dreadful scene will be ever present. To the friends of the lost it is an abiding sorrow. Over hundreds of happy homes it has cast a shadow which will never be lifted. Let us all deal with this calamity more in sorrow than in anger. If blame must fall, as we think it must, let it fall in charity and justice. The sinking of the *Ville du Havre* should be made to serve the purpose of decreasing the chances of collisions at sea. This peril has always been, and must always be, a chief one of the ocean, but it is possible to make regulations for both sailing vessels and steamers by which it can be lessened. The Cunard Line has established rules which render it impossible for two of its steamers to come in collision. The National Line, (Mr. HURST'S,) has long adopted similar rules. The same rules extended to other lines would render ocean travel less hazardous. And there is no reason why sailing vessels should ever be in the track of steamers. They must be kept out of it, or the danger of collision is always present. The Atlantic has become a great ferry, crowded with vessels of all kinds, and its navigation must be controlled by rules more strict than any which have yet been generally in force.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH SPAIN.

An examination of the text of the protocol of the conference held on the 29th ult. between Mr. FISH and Admiral POLO, will reveal, more clearly than any previously published information, the exact nature and extent of the settlement effected between our Government and Spain. By that document it will be seen that the following facts are established by the claim of the United States and the concession of Spain: That the *Virginius* bore, at the time of her capture, the flag of the United States; that the capture was made on the high seas; and that it was so far illegal and improper as to require the surrender "forthwith" of the vessel and the survivors of her passengers and crew. This result of the negotiations confirms the position held from the first by THE TIMES, that the single fact of bearing the flag of the United States on the high seas, *in time of peace*, protects any vessel from capture and adjudication by the armed vessels of a foreign nation. This position has been contested by some persons whose opinions are entitled to respect. But, as the course finally adopted by Spain is known to have had the assent of Great Britain, obtained upon consultation by Spain with that Government, and is reported to have had the approval, also, of the other great powers composing the family of nations by which the body of international law is recognized, the doctrine established in the protocol receives authority of a very high character.

The question will then naturally arise, If the flag of a member of the family of nations is *prima facie* a protection against capture and adjudication by any other nation, what is the recourse open to a friendly nation wronged by the fraudulent assumption of that flag, should the flag turn out to be wrongfully assumed? This question also receives an answer of importance in the protocol. The answer is that the recourse of the nation supposing itself to be wronged is to apply for redress to the nation whose flag is involved. It is on this doctrine that the protocol proceeds to state that, if the United States is satisfied that the flag was carried by the *Virginius* "not rightfully," then the United States will "institute inquiry and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel, if it be found that she has violated any law of the United States, and against any of the persons who may be guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith."

It may be urged that a vessel fraudulently assuming a national flag may be engaged in an expedition of serious danger to the friendly nation, and it may very properly be asked what course would then be open to that nation. To this question the protocol does not afford any definite or authoritative answer, nor was the conduct of Spain such as would allow of the discussion of such a question. What Spain did was to capture the vessel, and execute a large portion of her passengers and crew. In fixing the means and measure of redress for this offense, there is no opportunity afforded for the discussion of what she might properly have done. But it is probable that the United States would not have objected, nor would the law of nations have furnished condemnation of Spain, had its Government used so much force as was necessary to defeat the alleged purpose of the vessel, and then left to the United States the punishment Spain had a right to demand should be visited on the authors and instruments of that purpose. Had Spain, for instance stopped the *Virginius*, and delivered her into the custody of the United States, at the nearest port, or by the agency of the nearest accessible American man-of-war, it is not at all likely that any difficulty would have followed. That this moderate and sensible course was not taken is to be regretted, both on account of the immediate disturbance which has arisen, and on account of the valuable precedent which would have been contributed to a now obscure and doubtful portion of the law between nations.

It will be further seen by the protocol that the right claimed by the United States of investigating and punishing offenses against our laws, even though they result in injury to another and friendly nation, is freely conceded to Spain in the case of the persons by whom the *Virginius* was seized, and those by whom, her passengers and crew, in part, were executed. The same clause, which promises a like procedure on the part of the United States, provides that Spain "will investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who have infringed Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and will arraign them before competent courts, and inflict punishment on those who may have offended." Of course, this portion of the Government's procedure brings down upon it the reckless censure of those who pretend to believe that nothing but war can establish the dignity of the Government. It is hardly necessary to repeat, however, what we have so frequently pointed out, that the President cannot make war, or do acts which amount to war; and if the President should yield to the wild demands of the sensation press, that press would be the first to condemn him.

In referring thus in detail to the principles on which the affair of the *Virginius* has been placed in the way of settlement between the two Governments, it is but just to again point out the admirable qualities displayed in the conduct of the case by our State Department. The same sagacity, firmness, and good-temper which marked the negotiations that led to the settlement of the *Alabama* difficulties—one of the greatest achievements of modern diplomacy—have been shown in this instance. And we may add that the difficulties to be overcome, in view of the chaotic condition of Cuba, and the uncertain tenure of power by the Spanish Government, complicated by other sources of embarrassment that need not now be mentioned, have rendered this last negotiation as memorable in some respects as that with England.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education will this afternoon take up for consideration, and possibly for final action, the report of its Committee on Teachers, recommending the repeal of the by-law prohibiting corporal punishment in the public schools of this City. Any public discussion of the internal government of our public schools is to be deprecated, as a general rule, for the evident reason that it tends to weaken authority. Questions of this class should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of the teachers, for every restriction to which they are subjected will be construed by disorderly scholars as a license extended to themselves, and it may safely be taken for granted that teachers whose discretion cannot be trusted for proper treatment of their pupils have mistaken their vocation. This matter of corporal punishment, however, is one which the public has always insisted on discussing, and, to a great extent, on deciding for the teachers; and since it is now brought forward for important action, those who are interested in our public school system are entitled to be informed of the exact position of the question.

A brief review of the manner in which corporal punishment came to be abolished in our schools will aid to a clear comprehension of the subject. Nearly all the information needed we find in a careful and able report submitted to the Board of Education Oct. 5, 1870, by Messrs. NATHANIEL JARVIS and WILLIAM E. DURYEA, then the Committee on By-Laws. From this document it appears that during the year 1864 there were *one hundred thousand cases* of corporal punishment in the male grammar schools and primary schools and departments, while twelve Principals of primary schools and departments found themselves able to maintain order without an appeal to the rod. In 1865 several complaints were made to the Board of Education and to the Superintendent of Schools of cruelty on the part of teachers in inflicting corporal punishment, and in the same year a resolution was offered in the board instructing the Committee on By-Laws to report a resolution prohibiting corporal punishment in all the primary schools and primary departments. This measure proved too radical, and the committee finally very reluctantly reported a by-law directing that corporal punishment should be inflicted only by the Principal or Vice Principal, and by the Vice Principal only in the absence of the Principal.

Notwithstanding a protest from the teachers, this regulation was adopted and went into force. The very first month that the by-law was in full operation—November, 1865—the corporal punishments were at the annual rate of 46,000, a decrease from the year immediately preceding of over fifty per cent., and the three months' return at the close of the year showed a still more decided diminution. In 1866 the actual number of punishments in all the schools was 34,000, and 64 schools out of 193 were conducted without the rod, while the average rate of scholarship had increased from eighty-one to over eighty-four per cent., and the increase in average attendance was nearly 2,000. Upon the strength of these results the board, by a unanimous vote, abolished corporal punishment in the female schools, the primary schools, and the primary departments, leaving it in force in the male departments. In 1867 the whole number of corporal punishments in the male department was 13,000, being 7,000 less than in the same department in the year preceding; in 1868 it was but 8,000; and in all the female departments, in eighty-six primary departments, and in half the male departments, corporal punishment had entirely disappeared. In January, 1870, a majority of the Principals of the male departments discontinued corporal punishment, and in thirteen schools where it was retained it was inflicted but 268 times in the month named, while the number of punishments in the male departments in the corresponding month of 1866 was over 2,400. After the ascertainment of this fact, a by-law was adopted early in 1870 abolishing corporal punishment in the public schools. During this time the attendance steadily increased, and the scholarship at one period—in 1868—reached the very high average of ninety-five—nearly fifteen per cent. above any previous year.

This change in the mode of governing the schools, which Superintendent RANDALL had strongly urged in his last report, was at first warmly indorsed by his successor, Superintendent KIDDLE; but that officer, in his report for 1871, gave indications that his opinions were undergoing a change, and in his last report—that for 1872—he "unhesitatingly recommended, in the light of a large experience, as teacher and Superintendent, that the board should reinvest the principals with the right to inflict, under proper regulations and restrictions, corporal chastisement upon their pupils." This recommendation, which has been before the board since January, resulted at the last meeting in a report from the Committee on Teachers—Messrs. J. M. HALSTEAD, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, WM. DOWD, and FERDINAND TRAUD—advising that corporal punishment be authorized in the male departments of the grammar schools and of the primary departments, substantially under the same restrictions which were in force when it was abolished in 1870. This is the report which is to be acted upon by the Board of Education this afternoon.

From this plain statement of facts it seems clear that a grave error was committed in the unqualified abolition of corporal punishment in 1870. The mere knowledge that the teacher had authority to use the rod, even under restrictions, was evidently sufficient to hold refractory pupils in check; and it was altogether an unwarranted and illogical inference, because a qualified authority to inflict corporal punishment had diminished the necessity for it, that its entire abolition would do away with all occasion for recourse to it. If the Committee on By-laws, which declared against the restoration of corporal punishment in 1870, and whose report we have summarized above, were wrong in claiming the increased attendance and the higher grade of scholarship as among the immediate results of the abolition of bodily punishment, the report just submitted by the Committee on Teachers very greatly weakens the strength of its position by attributing to this same cause—the fact that principals cannot flog their scholars—such remote results as the lack of personal cleanliness, falling off in the general tone of the pupils' manners and morals, carelessness about books, slates, &c., defiance of parental authority at home, rudeness of scholars, and even the lack of promptness on the part of teachers in correcting offenses. Certainly if teachers are to look to the rod as the corrective of their own shortcomings, as well as of those of their pupils, parents will be very reluctant to see its rule restored, even in the most qualified manner.

While we have full confidence that the Board of Education will reach a wise decision upon this important question, we can only regret that the grounds upon which its action is to be based were not stated in the report of the committee with more directness and point, and with greater freedom from generalities—especially as the Boards of Education in Boston and one or two Western cities as well, if we are correctly informed, which were upon the point of abolishing corporal punishment, are awaiting the result here before taking final action.

NEW-ENGLAND FARMERS' CONVENTION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 2.—The New-Hampshire Farmers' Convention met this morning. Dexter Greenwood, of Hollis, was chosen President, and S. C. Pattee, of Warren, Secretary. Mayor Newall delivered an address of welcome, after which reports of the agricultural condition of towns in various parts of the State were read. The subjects for discussion to-day were: First, a review of the year, embracing general topics of interest to farmers; second, the relations of the parts to the manufacturing and farming interests; third, frauds in fertilizers, and fourth, taxation. The convention will continue to morrow. The New-Hampshire Poultry Society elected a new board of officers to-day, with Hon. W. G. Gilman, of Nashua, President, and Col. [illegible] Treasurer.

SAN DOMINGO.

PROTECTORATE ASKED FOR THE REPUBLIC.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BAEZ TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's Message to-day was accompanied by two printed volumes, making nearly 1,500 pages of papers, relating to the foreign relations of the United States. Some of the documents date back as far as 1872, and a few up to the month of August of the present year. They have generally but little, if any, special interest. The following is the application of the Republic of San Domingo to this Government, allusion to which is made in the President's Message:

PRESIDENT BAEZ TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

SAN DOMINGO, Aug. 18, 1873.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: It is now thirty years since the Dominican people, having been for the third time surprised by the invading hordes of Hayti, and having been under their domination for twenty-two years, recognized their rights and proclaimed their independence. From that time until the year 1861 there was but one interval of truce to the continuous and vandalic aggressions of that Government, which never ceased to long for the conquest and devastation of our soil. To no other cause was, then, due the fact of the reincorporation of this country with Spain—a combination which was thought likely to prove beneficial by the political men of that time who had no realizing sense of the great difference of our institutions or of the series of insurmountable obstacles to the establishment of the monarchical colonial system in an American country which had so long had its destinies in its own hands, however precarious they may have been. The war of restoration having come to an end, and the rights of the Dominicans having been asserted, Hayti did not again enter the arena as an invader, but commenced a secret war of a most malignant character, thenceforth using the Dominican element in order to crush the liberties of this people if possible by the aid of its own sons. Hayti at once assembled the malcontents, and did all in its power to encourage rebellion, offering aid and comfort to the rebels, giving them an asylum on Haytian soil, sending them with arms in their hands to our frontier, and frequently assigning Haytian regular troops to aid their movements and protect them in their flight. To these tactics is due the fact that, consuming our resources and savings, although always successful on the field of battle, we have not yet been able to complete a victory. The enemies of the Dominican Republic flee to Hayti, where they live undisturbed, and where they easily repair their continual losses. Such a situation caused the people of this Republic to seek to improve their condition by rendering their future more secure. They therefore manifested a unanimous desire for annexation to the great Republic of the United States of America. Unfortunately that plan failed, leaving the country in the midst of a multitude of difficulties created by that combination, and, what is still more deplorable, the object of the jealousy and even the hatred of other people whose interests did not accord with the purity and progress of this. The agreement made with the Samana Bay Company has given the finishing stroke to this situation, especially since the noise of its establishment has been succeeded by the most absolute silence and the most listless indifference. It not being possible for the Dominican people to continue to support alone and unaided the horrible consequence of a combined hatred which manifested itself in disguised attacks and machinations, they appeal to the great Republic of the United States, through your Excellency, soliciting the establishment of an efficient Protectorate which may preserve them from unwarranted attacks aimed at their very existence. The Dominican people believe that this will not be distasteful even to the opponents of the plan of annexation. It would be an act of munificence and generosity whereby the Republic of the United States would risk nothing since it would simply cover with its ægis an inoffensive and friendly people whom Providence designed to be its natural ally, and all the sons of this people would greet with joy the day when their powerful sister should stretch out a hand to save them from the dangers which encompass them; which dangers would instantly disappear in view of such a diplomatic act. If your Excellency, seeing that the fate of a people with pretensions is at stake, shall feel, as I hope will be the case, a sympathetic impulse to do them justice, and shall make an effort to secure for them the protection of the Republic of the United States, you will have the immense satisfaction of having saved the future of a people of the world discovered by Columbus, without having assumed any responsibility, or having entered into any compromise whatever, since we are not invaders, and make war upon none, and the height of our ambition is to dwell upon our own soil in peace.

I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of the sentiments of distinguished consideration and profound esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself, your Excellency's very obedient and humble servant,

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
FELIX M. DELMONTE.
MANUEL MARIA SANTIER.
R. CURIEL.

To his Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, Washington.

THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENT AT SAMANA.

Secretary Fish, Oct. 25, addressed a note to D. Vickers, of New-Jersey, saying: "Your letter of September last to the President with its several inclosures, among them the application above referred to, has been referred to this department. The inclosures appear to be letters and documents transmitted to you officially in August last, before your resignation and while you were the commercial agent of the United States at Samana. It is to be regretted that you did not transmit these documents to this department in your official correspondence in the usual manner before resigning your position."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CANAGOHARIE, N. Y.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—A gasoline explosion took place in Arkell & Smith's sack factory in Canagoharie, yesterday afternoon, which set fire to the building and entirely destroyed the factory. Peter McCabe perished in the flames. Wm. J. Arkell, son of one of the proprietors, was seriously burned. H. X. Devendorf, clerk; Benjamin Smith, one of the firm; George H. Neaher, and several other employes were slightly injured. At the time of the explosion, there were seventy-five persons at work in the factory, and many narrowly escaped by gaining egress through the windows. The explosion was so sudden and the fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save any of the machinery or stock. Three dwellings near the factory were burned, causing a loss of about $3,000. The loss on the factory and stock is about $100,000, and the insurance $50,000, in New-England, New-York, and foreign companies, among whom are the Franklin, of Philadelphia; Commerce, of Albany Etna, of Hartford; North British and Queen's, of England; Westchester and Manhattan, of New-York, and Roger Williams, of Providence.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BOND INJUNCTION REFUSED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—Judges Bond and Brooks, of the Circuit Court of the United States, to-day refused to grant an injunction against the State Treasury, in the suit of Alfred Self and others, special tax bondholders, versus David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

THE PHILADELPHIA SPECIAL ELECTION COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—This morning Judge Gordon, newly elected, assisted by other members of the Supreme Court, sat to hear argument of counsel upon the bill filed for an injunction to restrain the Board of Election Commissioners, appointed by the Constitutional Convention, from conducting an election on the 16th inst., by means of officers named by themselves independently of the officers appointed by the Board of Aldermen. It was arranged that Messrs. Gower, Ashurst, and Brewster should speak for the complainants, and Messrs. Biddle, Armstrong, and Buckalew for the respondents. Mr. Gower stated that, in addition to the simple injunction affidavit, he had another made by a member of the convention, to the effect that the application for a separate submission of the Judiciary article was made by more than one-third of the members of the convention. The original record of this proceeding had been destroyed by fire when the State printing office at Harrisburg was burned, and the best evidence he could produce was a newspaper phonographic report, verified by the affidavit of a member of the convention.

Mr. Biddle denied the assertion.

Mr. Gower presented an affidavit that a paper signed by forty-six delegates demanding a separate vote by the people on the Judiciary article was submitted in the convention. The argument then proceeded at great length.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA AND CONCERT SEASON.

"Aïda" is to be given at the Academy of Music this evening. But one more recital of Verdi's opera will occur before the departure of Mr. Strakosch's troupe on a two months' tour. The matinée representation of Saturday will be the occasion of Mme. Nilsson's final appearance....A concert in aid of a Swedish charity took place at the Academy of Music last night. Mme. Nilsson, Signor Del Puente, M. Capoul, and Miss Luckhardt were the soloists, and an orchestra under the bâton of Mr. Behrens was in attendance. The only part of the performance calling for notice was Mme. Nilsson's execution of "Assisa al piè d'un salice," better known, perhaps, as Rossini's setting of the "Willow Song" in "Otello," than by its Italian title. A good deal has been done since Rossini composed "Otello" toward increasing a musician's resources, and the delicate orchestral writing of "Il Barbiere" can hardly be considered effective after the works of Meyerbeer and Wagner. But the gift of creating melodies which, by pure beauty, will outlive the happiest combinations, has seemingly been lost. Nothing has been heard since "Otello" that will surpass "Assisa al piè d'un salice" in pathetic sweetness and grace, and Mme. Nilsson, who proved herself an admirable *Desdemona*, in London, three years ago, yesterday sang the air with a variety of coloring and an expressiveness, offering, in our judgment, as convincing evidence of her art as she has yet afforded. We are sorry to say that the audience was very small....Mr. Reinhold L. Herman gave a concert at Irving Hall last evening. Mr. Herman bears a good name as a pianist, and his performances yesterday showed him to be possessed of abundant sensibility and technical skill. He has not, however, that perfect touch producing the tone with which, under the fingers of the great masters of the instrument, it responds almost as satisfactorily as the violin. Mr. Herman had the co-operation of Mrs. Guinger—who, by the way, is to sing at the approaching Philharmonic concert; that of Miss Henne, and that of Herr Herman Brandt, a young violinist from the Leipsic Gewandhaus, whose style is rather deficient in breadth and eloquence, but whose tone is of unusual volume. Herr Brandt was hardly equal to the third movement of Mendelssohn's trying concerto, but he delivered the second part capitally, and all his solid work, so to speak, was deservedly applauded.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini and his company will, on Monday, enter upon a series of representations at the Academy of Music, to extend over two weeks. The distinguished tragedian is first to act in "Zaïra," Wednesday he will appear in "Samson," and Friday he is to figure in "The Old Corporal." Signor Salvini has not performed in this City in any of these works, and, in the two first-named, the impression of his acting elsewhere has been unusually profound. The sale of seats for the new representations will be commenced at the usual places to-morrow morning, and we have to notice, in connection with this fact, that a revised tariff will enable the general public—doubtless less prosperous now than six months ago—to enjoy entertainments of a very high order, and, until now, set at a very high price.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Daly's New Fifth Avenue Theatre will be opened to the public this evening. The curtain will be raised for the delivery of the prologue at precisely 7:45 o'clock....Performances at the Lyceum Theatre have been resumed. Mr. T. C. King and a company now appear there nightly, and to-morrow week Mr. Charles Fechter begins a series of representations....Mr. Edwin Adams acts in the "Marble Heart" at the Olympic Theatre this evening.

THE WEATHER.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY.

The snow-storm of Monday had its unpleasant sequel yesterday. The thaw which set in early in the forenoon soon filled the streets with slush, and walking was, in consequence, anything but enjoyable. The discomfort produced by the condition of the streets and sidewalks was aggravated by a drizzling rain, which lasted the greater part of the day. Foot passengers were placed in a most unhappy position, being exposed to the dispiriting influences of wet and mud and to the dangers arising from slippery sidewalks and treacherous iron gratings. No snow-storm of last Winter left a more unpleasant legacy than that which yesterday made all out-door movements a misery.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—7:30 P. M.—In New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley, northerly to easterly winds, with cold, cloudy weather, have prevailed. In the Middle States and thence westward over the entire lake region to the Missouri Valley and south-westward to Texas, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain are reported. The temperature has risen from the Middle and South Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi Valley, and it has fallen in the North-west, where cold, north-westerly winds and increased pressure are reported. The barometer has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi River, but the area of least pressure is central in the Lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, variable to fresh and brisk north-westerly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy and cold weather, and probably light snow.

For the lake region, easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf, light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, followed by less cloudiness on Wednesday.

For the South Atlantic States, less pressure, Spring temperature, with increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain in South Carolina and Georgia.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain and snow in the former, and rain in the latter.

The pressure will diminish, with slightly rising temperature, the winds gradually veering to easterly and southerly on the East and Middle Atlantic coasts.

After the 10th inst., the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy: 3 A. M., 21°; 6 A. M., 26°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 33°; 3:30 P.M., 36°; 6 P.M., 36°; 9 P. M., 36°; 12 P. M., 36°; average temperature yesterday, 31⅝°.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS—THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The delegates to the Convention of Short-horn Cattle Breeders are here in force to-night. Probably about seventy-five are here. Nearly or quite 200 are expected. The convention begins work to-morrow in Hopkins Hall, and will continue in session till its business is completed.

The State Constitutional Convention began its session, adjourned from Columbus, in this city today. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Johnston, and was responded to by the President of the convention. A four months' session is expected. The meetings are held in the old Spencer House, on the levee; it has been rehabilitated for the use of the convention.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the Harlem boiler explosion in THE TIMES of yesterday, it was erroneously stated that Mr. A. S. Cameron had been held by the Coroner in default of $5,000 bail. When the verdict of the jury was rendered, Coroner Kessler stated that as he did not refer to Mr. Cameron in his charge, he was surprised to find that their verdict embraced a censure of him; but as it had, he felt it to be his official duty to hold that gentleman in $5,000 bail. This was furnished at once. A statement has since been signed by the jurors to the effect that they did not consider Mr. Cameron in any way responsible for the calamity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE TICHBORNE CASE—WET WEATHER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The evidence in the Tichborne case was closed to-day, and Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant, commenced his speech.

The weather throughout England, to-day, is wet.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF THE ASSEMBLY—SUCCESSOR TO THE MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Count Segur, member of the Right Centre, was to-day elected Secretary of the Assembly by 309 votes. The Count Du Chatel, of the Left Centre, received 270 votes.

The *Journal de Paris* says M. Bartholdi, now First Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, is mentioned as the probable successor of the Marquis De Noailles at Washington.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA—THE INSURGENTS CEASE FIRING.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The commander of the forces investing Cartagena telegraphs that the insurgents ceased firing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

OBLITERATING ROYAL INSIGNIA ON THE FLAGS AND STANDARDS OF THE ARMY.

MADRID, Dec. 2—An order has been promulgated that, in view of the definitive establishment of the Republic of Spain, the royal insignia be removed from the flags and standards of the army.

THE INSURGENT FIRE REOPENED.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The insurgents at Cartagena opened again on the Government works to-day, but their fire is feebler than before.

The beseigers have been reinforced, and an assault is expected soon.

CUBA.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SANTIAGO EXCOMMUNICATED.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The ecclesiastical authorities of Havana have issued an edict ordering priests to refuse Pedro Llorente, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, their assistance or countenance if he celebrates any religious ceremony, and not to permit him to enter any church under their charge, because Llorente is in open rebellion against the Holy See, and has been excommunicated. An order of the College of Cardinals replaces as vicar the priest Orbera, who was expelled by Llorente.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The thermometer stood 13° below zero at Wiscasset, Me., yesterday.

The steamer Viking is ashore at Sydney, C. B. She will be pumped out and floated on Saturday.

Ex-Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, formerly of Texas, was on Monday admitted to the Baltimore City bar.

The Customs officials at New-Orleans yesterday seized 200,000 cigars, reported as having been smuggled from Havana.

New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday elected the Prohibition ticket for municipal officers, including Geo. B. Richmond for Mayor.

John Dunn, an apple-dealer, of Pittsford, N. Y., was killed at Schenectady yesterday while attempting to jump on a train in motion.

Yesterday morning the mercury ranged from 20° to 30° below zero in Augusta, Me., and a driving storm of snow commenced at 3 P. M.

The Ohio Constitutional Covention met in adjourned session in Cincinnati at 10 A. M. yesterday, with eighty-seven members present.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Robinson ("Warrington") celebrated their silver wedding on Monday evening, at their residence in Malden.

In the Mobile (Ala.) municipal election yesterday, the entire Democratic ticket is supposed to be elected by from 200 to 300 majority.

Hiram Matchall, brakeman on the Eastern (Me.) Railroad, slipped from the roof of a car last night, when near Portsmouth, and was killed.

Small-pox prevails at Napanee, Ontario, to an alarming extent. The public schools are closed, and families are removing to the country until the disease disappears.

The new City of Newton, Mass., at its first municipal election, yesterday, elected Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Mayor, and Mr. R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston *Herald*, one of its Aldermen.

Gloucester, Mass., held its first city election yesterday, and chose R. R. Fears, Democrat, for Mayor. Chelsea, Mass., elected C. H. Ferson for Mayor, and Somerville W. H. Furber.

The schooners Forrest, of Arichat, Lothair, of St. John, N. B., and Caleb McKeown, from Halifax, for St. Pierre, were wrecked at Louisberg, C. B., in the recent gale, and one man drowned.

The Eagle Block, Ogdensburg, N. Y., occupied by J. H. Valery, J. H. Austin, and Nathan Frank, dealers in dry goods, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is heavy. Many of the goods were damaged by removal.

The examination of "Mike" McCool, the pugilist, for the murder of "Patsey" Manley about a month ago, which has been going on for some days past in St. Louis, has closed, and McCoole is held in the sum of $10,000 on a charge of murder in the second degree.

A BOLD ESCAPE.

The Court of Special Sessions in Essex County, N. J., disposed of several cases on Monday, and the prisoners were formed in a chain-gang after court had adjourned, to march to prison. The friends of the prisoners crowded around, and some colored people supplied Andrew McConnell, a colored man, with a key to open his hand-cuffs. He succeeded in slipping away. There were seven officers acting as an escort, and one of them ran after the prisoner, but had no revolver. The other six did not dare leave the other prisoners, as they were surrounded by about 200 of their friends, and the colored man made good his escape. He was under sentence for burglary, and would have served two years in State Prison.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, for the arrest of J. C. Campbell, Jr., of No. 212 Montgomery street, Jersey City, on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses. Henry Feltman made an affidavit before Justice Leonard, stating that Chapman went to him and represented that he owned certain property and real estate in Jersey City, and wished to exchange it for merchandise belonging to complainant, and the transfer was agreed to through complainant's attorney. When the records were examined it was found that Campbell did not own the property. Feltman also states that he was introduced by Campbell to one McAllister, who, he believes, wished to enter into a conspiracy with Campbell to defraud him, by representing that he would give deeds for other real estate which had no existence.

THE SUFFERING POOR IN PATERSON.

About 100 men were set to work by the authorities of Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning, and seventy-five more will be set to work this morning. The total number of orders given by the Recorder for work is over 250, and the City Hall was crowded with applicants for work. It is thought that 500 men will apply for work, and provision will be made for that number. The Sisters at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning gave relief to 453 applicants who had been provided with tickets by the visiting Sisters, of whom there are twenty canvassing the city. At the Main Street Methodist Church 300 families received food yesterday—over 1,500 persons. A number of applicants brought jewelry, watches, and expensive articles of wearing apparel which they wished to pawn for food. The Ladies' Benevolent Society, which has just commenced operations, gave food for forty families on orders from their visitors yesterday. The other two means of relief have been in active operation for two weeks. The Superintendent of Relief for Out-door Poor has issued 350 orders for coal, each applicant receiving a quarter of a ton. The Board of Aldermen accepted an offer from Messrs. Mayor & Samson, of 2,000 loaves of bread and 2,000 pounds of fresh meat, to be distributed among the poor. The Board also authorized the issue of $50,000 of city notes, city bonds to be pledged as collateral for discounts. A special committee of three Aldermen was appointed to confer with the various benevolent societies and to distribute $2,000 among them. They hope to consolidate their efforts and have a complete list of the needy prepared, so that they may be provided with food, and, if possible, with work also. Mayor Townsend has appointed a force of eighty special policemen to protect property, as a number of unruly men have been threatening violence unless some means be provided immediately for relieving their wants. They will be paid $2 per day, and kept as long as it is deemed necessary. The suffering in Paterson is now reaching a better class of working people than those who first felt the pangs of hunger, and unless speedy relief be afforded by opening the mills the suffering will increase daily.

BILLIARDS.

GAME FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD—GARNIER THE VICTOR.

The lovers of the game of billiards assembled last evening at Tammany Hall in large numbers to witness the match for the championship of the world and $2,000, between Albert Garnier and Cyrille Dion. The audience included several ladies. The game was 600 points up, French caroms, played on a 5 by 10 Collender bevel table, push and crotch shots barred. Mr. C. O'Connor acted as Referee, and Mr. Stone as marker. In stringing for the lead, Garnier won, and chose the white ball, making a score of 2. The playing for the next two innings was very poor, Garnier not adding to his score, while Dion made only 3. In the fifth inning Garnier added 4 to his score, the game then standing Garnier 8 to Dion's 3. Dion went in on his fifth inning, and by some very brilliant shots got the balls in good position, and scored 17. On the tenth inning Dion, after making 1, played his ball to the lower cushion for safety, this being the first safety shot in the game. In the eleventh inning Garnier made one of the handsomest massé shots that could be imagined, the balls being at least twelve inches apart. He ended this inning with a run of 24, having made at least six massé shots during the run. During the next few innings Dion played very poorly, but in the fifteenth inning he added 22 to his score, the game standing Garnier 61, Dion 57. In his seventeenth inning Garnier made a masse shot nearly the whole length of the table, and although the audience were not inclined to be demonstrative, this was such an unexpected shot that the building fairly shook with the tribute paid to Garnier. He finished the inning by a run of 51, turning the first hundred, the game standing at the end of the inning: Garnier, 116; Dion, 57. In the twenty-fourth inning Garnier added 68 to his score, while Dion only added 1 to his count. From this until the twenty-ninth inning there were not any noticeable features about the game, but in this inning, after Garnier sitting down for 2, Dion took the balls in hand, and by some very brilliant play added 57 to his score, the balls getting froze once during the run. The game now stood 247 to 175 in favor of Garnier. From the thirty-eighth to the forty-eighth inning, Garnier made runs of 20, 16, 28, 19 and 16, while Dion made runs of 46 and 44 during the same innings. The game on being called on the forty-eighth inning was 436 to 344 in favor of the champion. In the forty-ninth inning Dion made a run of 61, the game now being 441 to 405 in Garnier's favor. In the fifty-first inning Garnier made a run of 59, while Dion followed with a run of 33. Game—507 to 448 in favor of Garnier. Up to the fifty-seventh inning the play of either was not worth mentioning, when Garnier made a run of 13, Dion following with 3, the game here standing 522 to 464. In the fifty-eighth inning Garnier made 8, and in the fifty-ninth 3. Dion in his fifty-ninth inning made 12, the score standing at the end of this inning 533 to 480. In the sixtieth inning Garnier took his cue and by some wonderful play ran 67 and the game. Maurice Daly challenged Garnier immediately after the game, and the challenge was accepted.

BILLIARDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—This was the second day of the three-ball billiard tournament for the championship.

The first game was played between Lon Morris, Jr., and David Pulsifer. Morris won by 200 to 117. The highest run was 17, made by Morris. Morris' average, 3⅔; Pulsifer's, 2 1-16. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

The second game was between Wilson and Hickey. It was very interesting, and some excellent playing was exhibited. It was won by Wilson by 79 points. Wilson's average, 4⅓; Hickey's, 2 5-9. Wilson's highest run, 41; Hickey's, 24. Time, one hour and fifty minutes.

The third game was between Ned Kendall and Lon Morris, Jr. It was well played, and some fine shots were made, Morris winning the game by 14 points. Kendall's average, 3 30-53; Morris, 3 41-53. Time—Two hours.

The fourth game was between John Peck and Frank Dennison, and the playing was very poor. Dennison won by 70 points. The highest run was 22. Peck's average, 1⅓; Dennison's, 3½. Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Gov. Robinson, of New-York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Capt. Truxtun, United States Navy, arrived at the Everett House yesterday.

Wendell Phillips arrived at the St. Denis Hotel yesterday, and left last evening for Boston.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Armentrout, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, and Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona; Judge G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, Mass.; Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge and Thos. H. Canfield, of Vermont, Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler and C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, and Geo. B. Upton, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

IMPORTERS PROSECUTED.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of the United States Government against F. Consinery & Co. came up for trial. The allegation contained in the complaint is that the defendants knowingly, and with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, made a false entry in regard to 300 casks of brimstone imported by them from Trieste, Austria, in which the said brimstone was described as crude, whereby it would be admitted free of duty, while in reality it was refined brimstone, and subject to a duty of $10 per ton. The authorities seek the condemnation and forfeiture of the merchandise on this ground. The defense set up was that the entries were true, and that a proper description of the article in question had been given. Witnesses were called on both sides, but the case was adjourned until to-day.

MR. SUMNER'S TELEGRAM FROM SPAIN.

Senator Sumner has furnished to the press the following translation of the telegram received by him from Madrid and signed by Raphael Cordova, Antonio Orense, Vasquez Lopez, Francisco De Caralejos, and Martinez Pacheuaquira: The undersigned Deputies of the Republican majority of the Spanish Congress, address to you their heartfelt salutations and felicitation on your sympathy in behalf of our beloved country. Sentiments the same as yours animate us in regard to our brothers in America, inspiring us with the well-grounded hope that recent differences will result in peace, conformably to the principles of modern law. Three nations represent American liberty: France, Spain, and the United States. The youngest of the three is now engaged on a hundred battle-fields to assure its existence, which the enemies of human progress combat. In this struggle 53,000 slaves have been emancipated, and we are preparing to complete our work of redemption. The world will bless a settlement which, without humiliating anybody, shall assure peace between Republican nations, with the security and the consolidation of our Republic.

MADRID, Nov. 23, 1873.

THE DEBT OF ALABAMA.

The following statements concerning the public debt of Alabama appear in the Montgomery *Journal* of Nov. 29: "The bonded debt of the State is now $8,843,800; due the school fund, $2,802,676; add contingent liability on account of railroad indorsements, $12,754,000—making the entire debt of the State, supposing the loss of all invested in railroads, just $24,410,496. According to this showing, the proportion to each man, woman, and child in the State would be $24 48½; the proportion to each voter would be $122 42. The total debt of the State, not including the contingent liability on account of railroads, is $11,656,496. According to this, the proportion to each man, woman, and child in Alabama, according to the last census, would be $11 69. The proportion to each voter would be $58 45½.

A DRUG CLERK'S FATAL MISTAKE.

A drug clerk in Washington caused the death of a little child on Sunday morning. Mr. Henry Hurlbert, of that city had in Dr. A. N. Williams to see his infant son, about nine months old, who was ill. The doctor left a prescription, and it was sent to the drug store of R. A. Bacon. The drug clerk, Howard Radcliffe, prepared the medicine and handed it to the messenger, who returned with it to the house, when it was administered to the child, which soon went into a stupor, and showed signs of approaching death. The parents thinking something was wrong sent for the doctor again, and shortly after he arrived the child died. Knowing that the prescription was right, the physician concluded there was something wrong in compounding it, and told the parents that the proper thing was to have an inquest. The Coroner was therefore summoned, and a jury of inquest impaneled, and testimony taken which developed the fact that instead of putting up six powders containing half a grain of tincture of opium, three grains had been compounded, giving half a grain to each powder, thereby causing the death of the babe.

DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

INSTALLATION ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The installation address of Mr. Disraeli as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, which was delivered on the 19th inst., has been accepted as another brilliant addition to the roll of rectorial orations in that university; and worthy of the great reputation of the speaker. Mr. Disraeli's reception at Glasgow was of the most enthusiastic description, and his appearance on the platform in the Crystal Palace, where the ceremony of installation took place, in company with the Principal of the university, was the signal for a scene of the most extraordinary description. The whole immense audience rose to their feet, cheering vehemently, waving handkerchief and hat, only ceasing when strength seemed to be exhausted, and the instant the applause subsided the students of the university, in admirable manner, joined in singing "God Save the Queen," which only served to give new cause for the cheering and excitement. The whole scene was one of unbounded loyalty and admiration.

The address itself was an elaborate and carefully considered oration upon the difficulties to be encountered in the battle of life. To attain success, said Mr. Disraeli, two things are necessary—knowledge of self, and a knowledge of the spirit of the age.

It would seem, at the first blush, that self-knowledge were not very difficult of attainment. If there be any subject on which a person can arrive at accurate conclusions, it should be his own disposition and his own talents. But it is not so. The period of youth in this respect is one of great doubt and difficulty. It is a period alike of false confidence and unreasonable distrust—of perplexity, of despondency, and sometimes of despair. It has been said by an eminent physician that there are few persons of either sex who have attained their eighteenth year who have not contemplated withdrawing from that world which, in fact, they never entered. Doubtless, this morbid feeling is occasioned in a great degree by a dread of the unknown; but it is also much to be attributed to, and it certainly is heightened by, an ignorance of themselves. How, then, is this self-knowledge to be acquired, and where are we to obtain assistance in this question? From the family circle? Its incompetency in this respect is a proverb. Perception of character is always a rare gift, but around the domestic hearth it is almost unknown. Every one is acquainted with the erroneous estimates of their offspring which have been made even by illustrious parents. The silent, but perhaps pensive boy is looked upon as a dullard, while the flippancy of youth in a commonplace character is interpreted into a dangerous vivacity which may in time astonish, perhaps even alarm the world. A better criterion should be found in the judgment of contemporaries who are our equals. * * * "Just perception of character is always a rare gift. When possessed in a high degree it is the quality which specially indicates the leader of men. It is that which enables a General or a Minister to select the fit instrument for the public purpose, without which all the preparations for a campaign, however costly and complete, may be rendered fruitless, and all the deliberations of councils, and all the discussions of Parliament, prove mere dust and wind. Scholars and philosophers are, in general, too much absorbed by their own peculiar studies or pursuits to be skilled in the discrimination of character; and if the aptitude of a pupil is recognized by them, it is generally when he has evinced a disposition to excel in some branch of acquirement which has established their own celebrity. No, gentlemen, I believe, after all, it will be found that it is best and inevitable in the pursuit of self-knowledge that we should depend on self-communion. Unquestionably, where there is a strong predisposition it will assert itself in spite of all obstacles; but self-knowledge is acquired only after an initiation of many errors and much self-deception. But, assuming that you have at length attained this indispensable self-knowledge, and that you have an opportunity in the pursuits of life of following the bent of your disposition, we come now to the second and not less important condition of success in life. Have you that other kind of knowledge which is required? Do you comprehend the spirit of the age in which your faculties are to be exercised? Hitherto you have been as explorers in a mountain district. You have surveyed and examined valleys; you have penetrated gorges; you have crossed many a ridge and range, till at length, having overcome all obstacles, you have reached the crest of the commanding height, and, like the soldiers of Xenophon, you behold the sea. But the sea that you behold is the ocean of life. In what vessel are you going to embark? With what instruments are you furnished? What is the port of your destination? It is singular that there is no lack of those who will explain the past, and certainly no want of those who will predict the future. When the present is concerned—the present that we see and feel—our opinions about it are in general bewildered and mistaken. And yet, without this acquaintance with the spirit of the age in which we live, whatever our culture, and whatever our opportunities, it is probable that our lives may prove a blunder. It is not true that the only real happiness is physical happiness. It is not true that physical happiness is the highest happiness. It is not true that physical happiness is a principle on which you can build up a flourishing and enduring commonwealth. A civilized community must rest on a large realized capital of thought and sentiment. There must be a reserved fund of public morality to draw upon in the exigencies of national life. Society has a soul as well as a body. The traditions of a nation are part of its existence. Its valor and its discipline, its religious faith, its venerable laws, its science and erudition, its poetry, its art, its eloquence, and its scholarship, are as much portions of its existence as its agriculture, its commerce, and its engineering skill."

Mr. Disraeli declared his views upon equality thus: He said: "I hold that civil equality—that is, equality of all subjects before the law, and that a law which recognizes the personal rights of all subjects—is the only foundation of a perfect commonwealth, one which secures to all liberty, order, and justice. The principle of civil equality has long prevailed in this kingdom. It has been applied during the last century more finely and more completely to the constantly and largely varying circumstances of the country; but it had prevailed more or less in Britain for centuries, and I attribute the patriotism of our population mainly to this circumstance, and I believe that it has had more to do with the security of the soil than those geographical attributes usually enlarged upon."

Distinguishing between social equality and civil equality, he drew a vivid picture of the dangers of the former from France, paying a high tribute at the same time to the high qualities of the French people. Physical and material equality he alluded to as the disturbing spirit which, now heard as a moaning wind, may possibly in a few years be a raging storm; the principle of which "strikes at the principle of patriotism and is prepared to abrogate countries."

His speech at the banquet in the evening was totally different in character, befitting the occasion, largely touching upon commercial questions, and containing pointed reference to the financial condition, especially of Germany, and its influence elsewhere. But politics were nowhere referred to. The object of the speaker seemed to be in the first address to bring his observations nearest to the everyday thoughts and reflections of the students, and in the second to offer useful suggestions upon prominent topics agitating the commercial spirits of his audience, without at any time approaching party politics, or divulging even a hint of his opinions upon the more defined questions of the day.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF JACOB MECCHLA.

Yesterday Sheriff Reinhardt received a letter from the Clerk of the Court of Pardons informing him that the application for commutation of sentence in the case of Jacob Mecchla, under sentence of death, was denied. The Sheriff at once went to New-York and made arrangements with Sheriff Brennan to have the gallows transferred from the Tombs to the jail-yard in Jersey City, and it will be moved this morning. The same rope and pulley which did service in the cases of Foster, Real, Nixon, and others will be used. The Tombs hangman will also officiate. The military guard will probably number 200 men. This is the first execution which has ever been ordered in Hudson County. The prisoner scarcely realizes his position. When his counsel communicated the result of his efforts in behalf of his client, the prisoner used very profane language, and said that it would take more than one man to hang him. He has steadily refused to see the priests who have tried to converse with him, and grossly insulted those who visited his cell. He takes his meals regularly, and seldom evinces any feeling.

AN UNFAITHFUL LOVER.

George Johnson, a colored waiter at a Broadway restaurant, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, at the instance of Harriet Jones, a young lady of color, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which she lays her damage at $5,000. In her affidavit she alleges that George Johnson promised her marriage in January last, and that, although she has frequently requested him to fulfill this engagement, he has repeatedly refused to carry it out; and furthermore, that it was his expressed intention of entering into the bonds of matrimony on Thursday of next week with another lady, named Annie Parker, whom he asserted he was compelled to wed for reasons he could not state, and further, that he intended to leave the State in order to avoid the punishment due to him for the breach of his former contract. The complainant bases her claim for damages on the ground that she has expended large sums of money in purchasing an outfit suitable to entering upon the marriage state. The recreant lover, being unable to obtain the necessary bail, which was fixed at $1,000, was conveyed to Ludlow Street Jail.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County for 1874 held their first regular meeting last evening, at Commonwealth Hall, Mr. A. J. Perry in the chair. After the credentials of the delegates had been examined and the roll called, the committee organized by electing as officers for the ensuing year the gentlemen placed in nomination at the caucus on Monday night, and whose names were published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Some feeling exists in the committee concerning the election of Mr. David Williams to the chair for the year, inasmuch as there is a contest in his ward, (the Seventeenth,) and it has not yet, of course, been decided if the delegation headed by Mr. Williams will be admitted. Mr. Albert Ammerman and Mr. Willey, prominent members of the committee, were and are strongly opposed to the course adopted in the first instance, because, should Mr. Williams be defeated, it will place the General Committee in a very awkward position; and next, because Mr. Williams has the appointment of the Committee on Contested Seats, who will decide upon his own case. Until further organization is effected the rules of order governing the committee of 1873 will be in force. After a Committee of nine on Contested Seats, a Committee of five on By-laws, and a committee of three to draw up resolutions of thanks to the officers of the committee of 1873 were adopted, the meeting adjourned.

THE MORRISANIA FRAUDS.

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MR. LESLIE'S SEAT DECLARED VACANT.

The article in THE TIMES of yesterday, calling attention to alleged frauds by one of the Trustees of Morrisania created much excitement in the town, and had the effect, it is said, of sending the Trustee in question, Mr. Leslie, into the country for an indefinite period. It was reported on good authority that the Grand Jury, now sitting at White Plains, gave directions to have the case of Mr. Leslie brought before them immediately, and directions were given, it is stated, for the arrest of Mr. Leslie. When inquired for yesterday he could not be found, and rumor has it that he has taken an extended leave of absence for the benefit of his health. His flight having become known, a large number of the townspeople assembled at an early hour yesterday evening in and around the Town Hall, and freely discussed the question, and when the Board of Trustees met at 8 P. M., a large number of citizens were present, outside the railing.

Supervisor Cauldwell presided, and all the Trustees were present, except Mr. Leslie.

The routine business having been transacted, the special committee of the board, to whom was referred the charges against Mr. Leslie, presented a voluminous report, giving all the details connected with the transactions.

They said there was a long-standing trouble in connection with the grading of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, and admitted that, through carelessness of the Finance Committee and participation of a member of the board, the contractor was overpaid. The committee went back to the records relating to the grading of this street, and found that on the 28th of January last the residents within the district complained that the payments awarded to the contractor in 1872 were far beyond the value of the work performed. On the 4th February the counsel to the board reported that the contractor had been overpaid on the certificate of the Engineer, but that the amount could be recovered, as the contractor could not in law retain money paid through error. In one bill which the engineer certified, a charge was made for hauling 10,609 loads of earth, whereas the exact quantity was only 3,548 loads. The report next referred to the assignment of Handibode's contract to Michael Donohue, and related the subsequent proceedings in connection therewith, as detailed in THE TIMES of yesterday. After the Treasurer had discovered the abstraction of the certificate from his office by Leslie, the Finance Committee held an extraordinary session, and the certificate of indebtedness issued to Donohue was canceled. Leslie had given the certificate to Handibode, who refused to return it to the Treasurer, although he had been notified of the irregularity in connection therewith. Counsel is of opinion that the certificate in the contractor's possession, and which was obtained in a surreptitious manner, cannot hold good. The removal of the certificate from the Treasurer's office was a very suspicious act on the part of Mr. Leslie. He presented Donahoe's claim in his own handwriting, and urged the committee to report in favor of the claim, although he must have known that the claim was a dishonest one. The report characterizes the action of the Finance Committee as unbusiness-like and improper, and that Mr. Leslie's action showed that he was a partisan of a contractor in an illegal claim, when he should have been a defender of the interests of his constituents. In conclusion the committee recommended the board to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a certified copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the board in the executive session held Nov. 17, together with a statement from the clerk showing the numbers of the certificates over-issued by this board to Michael Donohue, assignee of Patrick Handibode, on the 12th November, with a copy of the letter sent by the President to Mr. Thomas Handibode on the 17th of November, be served upon the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the request that he will forward the same to the proper City official, in order to prevent the payment of any of the certificates of indebtedness so numbered and wrongfully issued to Michael Donohue in excess to the amount authorized to be raised for the payment of the expenses for grading One Hundred and Forty-fifth street in this town.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Leslie, a member of the board, in relation to this transaction is reprehensible, deserving of censure, and incompatible with his oath of office; that he knowingly presented a claim to the board largely in excess of the amount authorized by the board to be raised for the purpose; that he permitted said claim to be audited by the Finance Committee and to be indorsed by the board without raising his voice in protection of the interests of the town, as by his oath of office he was bound to do; and after the certificates authorized by the board had been duly signed, and before they were legally delivered by the Treasurer to the contractor he surreptitiously took said certificates from the Treasurer's office in express opposition to the wishes of the Treasurer and Town Clerk.

Resolved, That in receiving from Mr. Thomas Handibode a certificate for $500, (which he admits having received, but claimed that it was for payment of a legitimate bill for plumbing work done by him for Mr. Handibode,) taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Handibode had previously made him a proposition of $100 to secure the passage of his claim through the board, lays Mr. Leslie, to say the least, open to suspicion; that he has violated section 64 of the charter, which says that "no member of the Board of Trustees shall receive any pay or compensation for his services as Trustee, and any Trustee violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit the sum of $200," &c.

At the meeting of the board, on Nov. 26, another and more serious charge was presented by the Treasurer against Mr. Leslie, alleging that he had collected and received money due to Mr. Robert Sauvan by means of a forged signature on a warrant drawn in favor of a claim. Mr. Sauvan had not presented to the board. The committee also investigated the matter, but having arrived at the conclusion that the charge made is one which should be laid before another tribunal, and having no desire to do anything that would prejudice the matter prior to a legal investigation, the committee ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the matter, and recommend that the charge be referred to the counsel of the board to be prosecuted in the name of the Board of Trustees. It is a matter of sincere regret to the committee that, amid the closing hours of the Board of Trustees, the conduct of one of its members has been such as to warrant such grave accusations as have been made against him, and while hoping that he may be able to prove himself innocent of any wrong intentions on his part, yet, unpleasant as they may find the task, their obligations to the public and to the good faith and honor of the board require them to perform their duty unflinchingly. In conclusion the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That pending the charges against him, Mr. Leslie is "disqualified," as in section 13 of the charter provided, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees, and that until such charges are removed his seat be declared vacant.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate, after which the board resolved itself into a Board of Audit, transacted some routine business, and adjourned.

Mr. Leslie is the second member of the Board of Trustees of Morrisania who has been charged with forgery during the last two years, while two of the Justices of the Peace have been on trial or indicted for malfeasance in office.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

A Luxury.

To have teeth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, as he draws them. No. 56 Cooper Institute. A fact.—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

FURNITURE in New and Elegant Designs at Very low figures. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 724 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
MINNESOTA.
COLORADO FARMING.
THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
HOW TO DRAIN.
CORPORATE FARMING AND LIVING.
THE GRANGERS.
NORTH CAROLINA AND THE DEEP RIVER REGION.
THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS.

With a variety of miscellaneous reading matter, thirteen columns of agricultural items, and a full Review of the Live Stock and Produce Markets.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE, price 5 cents.

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Rochesse Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CORY—ROE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., FRANK CORY to SALLIE M. ROE, daughter of Alfred Roe, all of this City.

LANSING—GANSEVOORT.—At Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, by Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, ABRAHAM LANSING and CATHERINE, only daughter of Hon. Peter Gansevoort, of that city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at his residence, No. 16 West 50th st., JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 61 years. Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, (Rev. Dr. Bellows,) corner of 4th av. and 20th st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

APPLETON.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at Dobb's Ferry, MALVINA W., wife of Daniel F. Appleton and daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Covenant, Park avenue, corner of 35th st.

BIRDSALL.—On Monday, Dec. 1, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, in the 52d year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 41 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 1, 1873, Officer EDWARD L. BURNS, of the Eighth Precinct, in the 3[illegible]th year of his age. The friends of the family, also the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 69 West 13th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GIBSON.—Dec. 1, of pneumonia, MRS. MARIA L. GIBSON, in the 60th year of her age. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Dec. 4, from her late residence, on Cranbury turnpike, three miles from New-Brunswick, N. J. Schenectady, N. Y., papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Dec. 1, LUDLOW LIVINGSTON, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral from Trinity Church on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

MARTYN.—At his residence, 10th st., corner 4th av., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 1, CHARLES O. MARTYN, aged 39 years. Friends of the family and members of any organization of which he was a member are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MEAD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, SARAH AMY MEAD, youngest daughter of Henry and Malinda Mead, aged 14 years, 2 months, and 4 days. The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 18 Commerce st.

OLMSTED.—On Monday morning, Dec. 1, at Keble Hall, No. 7 East 27th st., DAVID WILLIAMSON OLMSTED, member of the Middle Class of the General Theological Seminary, aged 23 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORN.—At Bellport, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 1, HENRY F. OSBORN, aged 63 years. The funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, THOMAS LUDLOW, son of Thomas Ludlow and Susan L. Ogden, aged 20 months. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PALMER.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 30, NANCY E., widow of the late Rev. Joseph Palmer, in the 64th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PYLE.—On Monday, Dec. 1, CHARLES STRYKER, third son of James and Esther A. Pyle, aged 16 years. Funeral service will be held at the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Dec. 1, NANCY ROBINSON, aged 79 years, widow of Thomas Robinson. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M., from the Presbyterian Home for Old Ladies, 73d st., between 4th and Madison avs. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SAWYER.—At Hillsboro, Ill., on the 1st, MRS. JULIET K., widow of the late Amos Sawyer, formerly of Boston, Mass.

WISWALL.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 1, MRS. ANN MARIA WISWALL, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 388 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WEBSTER.—On Monday evening, Dec. 1, 1873, of diphtheria, FRANCES AMELIA, only daughter of Andrew and S. Frances Webster, in the 5th year of her age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 526 West 27th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirtieth annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 4th av. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall st.
Horatio Allen, Vice President, No. 83 William st.
James Lenox, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
John C. Green, Vice President, No. 71 South st.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vice President, No. 54 South st.
Edward L. Jaffray, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway.
Robt. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
Robt. M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
Geo. Griswold, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Stephen C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South st.; Fifth, Henry S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker st.; Sixth, John Reid, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, Elisha Sealy, No. 360 Cherry st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 263 West 14th st.; Tenth, Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Stephen M. Wright, No. 463 East Houston st.; Twelfth, Jas. Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, Jas. Symes, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel B. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. S. Smith, No. 345 East 42d st.; Twentieth, H. D. Ramsey, M. D., No. 227 West 34th st.; Twenty-first, John Paulison, No. 222 East 28th st.; Twenty-second, [illegible], No. 155 West 48th st. Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY

of the City of New-York.

A stated meeting of the society will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

The anniversary of our patron saint will be celebrated at the same place on the following Saturday evening, Dec. 6, and it is hoped that the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members, in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers.

The officers will be installed punctually at 5:30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named.

Tickets can be had of either of the Stewards, viz.:

GEORGE W. McLEAN, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BEN. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 5 West 20th st.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 24 Pine st.
ROBERT G. REMSEN, No. 5 Wall st.
GEORGE L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., Grand Cen. Dep.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., No. 151 Broadway.
SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

BETHESDA'S TRIUMPHS—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—Threescore Years and Ten Restored to Health.—Dr. A. H. Heath, No. 208 Broadway, New-York: You will, no doubt, remember when I first called to confer with you regarding my condition. I told you I had exhausted my own experience of a fifty years' practice as a physician, and drunk of all the mineral and spring waters, and had the advice of the most eminent medical talent in our country. I told you my disease had been pronounced to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with enlarged prostate gland, inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, sandy deposits in the urine, torpidity of the liver, indigestion, constipation, nervous prostration, and incontinence of urine. With your removal of the complications and the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER my cure was so rapid I feel it a duty to acknowledge the fact publicly.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. BEAL, M. D., St. Mark's av., Brooklyn.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on SATURDAY, at 12 M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

FINE MUFFS OF VELVET AND CLOTH MADE to order and trimmed, with furs to match; sacks fur trimmed; extra bargains in fine sables, silver fox, seal, and mink, at C. C. SHAYNE & CO.'S fur manufactory, Broadway and 10th.

N. B.—Furs cleaned, altered, and repaired.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE WANDERERS.

A captivating new book of Sunday Stories for Children. The best book ever published. Thirty-four thousand already sold. Beautifully illustrated. Price $1 50. *** At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

FANNY FERN MEMORIAL.

One of the most appropriate gifts for Christmas is Mr. JAMES PARTON'S new book, "A Memorial of Fanny Fern," containing her biography and select writings, with illustrations. Price $2. *** At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

HARLAND—FLEMING.

The two best-selling and most popular novels of the season are JESSAMINE, by MARION HARLAND, author of "True as Steel," price $1 50, and A WONDERFUL WOMAN, by Mrs. FLEMING, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," price $1 75. *** At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Spring st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

AUSTIN LEAKE, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Republican Union Social Club will be held at Kramer's Hall, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

LEWIS M. COMBS, First Vice President.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY ADOPTED—THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE TO RESUME IN MAY INDORSED—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. DELMAR, BABCOCK, LOW, SCHULTZ, AND OTHERS.

The adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge in the chair. There were nearly fifty members present. Each speaker was allowed five minutes, but in the case of Mr. Babcock, who is one of the authors of the "majority" report, and who made a very telling speech, the rule was by general consent relaxed. The meeting began at 2:30, and concluded at 4, when the adoption of the resolution and memorial presented by the majority committee was carried.

Mr. Alexander Delmar, in resuming the discussion, said: Last year I traveled through most of the countries of Europe. In none of those countries, except England, did I find a gold currency. I found in all of them a paper currency. They all seem to get on in social and political life tolerably well without a gold currency. Therefore it seems to me that it is not necessary for the welfare of a nation that it should have a gold currency. A paper currency is a promise at some future time to redeem by gold. Such a promise is on all the paper money of this country, and any one who has read history and made himself acquainted with writings on the subject cannot refrain from the conclusion that some time or other we must come to specie payments. The only question is, When shall we come to it? The report before the Chamber suggests that we should come to it on the 1th of May next. With all deference to the intelligence and the acumen of the gentlemen who made that proposition, it seems to me that the time advocated is altogether too short. The country is now suffering from overhaste in contraction. We are aware of the attempts made by Mr. McCulloch to return to specie payments, and we are also aware of the disastrous results of those attempts. We have had numerous commercial panics, all of which are clearly traceable to the undue haste to return to specie payments. It seems to have been forgotten that several thousand millions of property was destroyed during the war, and that, therefore, there was so much ability taken from the country to return to specie payments. I believe that no man will disagree from the proposition that specie payments are inevitable and necessary, but the time when we ought to return to them is the all-important question. The present commercial revulsion, which furnishes the occasion for these resolutions, is another instance of the overhaste to contract. We have probably $20 per capita, whereas seven or eight years ago we had $28 50 per capita. And what has occurred meanwhile? Look at what we have lost by the fires at Chicago and Boston. We have also continued to contract currency relatively, so that a man who earns a dollar now does so with more difficulty than before, and gets less for it. Of all the times that could be chosen for the purpose of contraction this is the worst. I can well understand why England should preach the doctrine of contraction, but why should we, with an entirely different description of social and political affairs, follow her example? The currency of a country does not consist solely of bank notes and legal-tender paper and gold and silver in circulation in the banks and elsewhere. It consists of every species of credit, whether that credit be represented by gold or silver, or paper of any kind: it also consists of promissory notes and checks of every description. I admit that a dollar expressed in a promissory note or check is not so effectual as a dollar in legal tender, but notwithstanding their different ratios of rapidity of circulation they are all currency, and consequently when an estimate is made of the currency of a country they must be remembered. I lately had the pleasure to be present at a party of influential gentlemen in Philadelphia, most of whom were members of Congress. This subject was discussed, and I speak with confidence in saying that they plainly avowed their intention to bring forward a bill for an increase in the currency. They held that the country generally was suffering from the loss of a portion of the currency to which it had been habituated, and that therefore they were giving to commercial affairs an impetus which they used when they brought forward a proposition to increase the currency. They called this increase substitution, not extension, and the ground on which they call it substitution seems to me extremely plausible. I have always been an advocate of contraction, but I think I should be turning my back on the best interests of the country, and contributing to a weakening of its commercial credit, if I supported any measure tending to contract the currency more than in the past, or tending to contract it at all. I think if such an opinion as that embodied in the majority report goes before the country as the opinion of the merchants of New-York, it will take from them the respect in which they have hitherto been held by the world.

Mr. Ruggles—Mr. Delmar has been head of the Statistical Bureau, and has a reputation abroad as well as in this country. He says there has been a diminution in the value of the property of the United States. I now ask him to state what has been the diminution of the property of the United States within the last ten years.

Mr. Delmar—The property of the United States is more valuable than it was ten years ago. Six thousand million dollars of property was destroyed by the war, and the loss by the fires at Chicago and Boston is estimated at between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

Mr. Ruggles—The statement that there has been a diminution of $6,000,000,000 requires to be supplemented by a specification of items before this Chamber can accept it. I affirm that the statement is not correct.

Mr. Delmar—It is sufficient for my argument to say that $1,000,000,000 of property was destroyed by the war. At any rate, a sufficient amount of property to affect the condition of the country was destroyed by it.

Mr. Ruggles—Has not the amount of weight in property visibly increased?

Mr. Delmar—Yes.

Mr. Ruggles—And do you not allow something for that?

Mr. Delmar—I do; it is more than sufficient to cover the loss.

Mr. Ruggles—Then why talk about loss when the gains more than cover it. In twenty years the bread north of the Ohio has risen from 298,000,000 bushels to 812,000,000 bushels, and the animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, have increased from $25,000,000 to $208,000,000 round numbers. The wealth of the country, as reported in the census, increased $14,000,000 in the decade between 1860 and 1870. Can you argue these facts away? Are we to be scared from our propriety here and made to believe that we are an impoverished nation? The actual growth of the nation is enough to make up for all our losses, and we are now better off than we were ten years ago. I will not go further into the subject than to say that the argument that we are less able to pay specie than before is altogether baseless.

Mr. Anthony—I desire to offer my amendment to-day in proper form, and, if the Chair and the members of the Chamber will allow me a few moments, I think I can clearly demonstrate what I said at the last meeting, namely, that there is much that is good in the reports of both committees; but that the adoption of what I propose would make both better. No Government can expect to issue two classes of promises, one of which it not only strictly fulfills for the benefit of the holders, but goes so far as to actually discriminate in its favor, by taking from the first promise the security which appertained to that promise when made, and virtually ignoring that promise by applying the gold which by law and equity should accrue for its redemption to the cancellation of the second class of indebtedness before that class is due. In other words, the Government ignores its promises to pay on demand, and applies the security upon which these promises were issued to the cancellation of time obligations, when its direct duty was, first, to provide for the interest on the public debt in coin; second, to use the entire surplus as a fund with which to redeem its promise to pay on demand so soon as that surplus should have been found sufficient. There are three permanent suggestions that are every day brought to the attention of the reading and thinking public. The first of these is the old adage, "Let well enough alone." We shall grow up to a specie basis if we are not interfered with; we need no legislation, and want none. The second, an additional issue of greenbacks. The class of people who entertain this opinion are many, but principally belonging to that order of society who are over-anxious to overtrade, both directly and indirectly. Their chief cry is: Some more greenbacks. Go on developing the country, build railroads, buy from other nations. Even if you cannot pay now, keep up your credit by taxing the people. Put on another income tax; what difference does it make to us if we do pay the Government individually $20, $30 a year provided we can make $100,000. The Government can collect its revenues and go on paying off the national debt, no matter if our currency is irredeemable for twenty years. Let the smash come, then. We have had enough for our day; let future generations take care of themselves. The third, the naming a day when the United States shall begin to resume specie payments. This is understood by most people to mean the fixing of a definite day when the United States shall say, We will redeem all the greenbacks presented at the Treasury with coin at par. The persons who entertain these ideas consider that they belong, and do no doubt belong to the class of merchants who are in themselves financially strong, and argue that our disaster of only a few days ago is the forerunner of immediate resumption, and that now is the accepted time, and that we must resume now or never. It would appear to any one who would give himself the trouble to investigate the case that the first suggestion is not in accordance with American ideas and American customs, viz., to rest contented with the position of affairs when we have every evidence that can be possibly adduced to show us that our finances are in anything but a flourishing condition. That the second is unsound not only for the present, but bound to prove disastrous at no distant day, and we should, by its adoption, reap the inevitable consequences, while the increased cost of articles of consumption and foreign importations would very soon regulate the basis upon which all business could be done, and the purchasing power of the Government note be proportionately diminished. The third seems to be, and is no doubt, the soundest proposition, were it not for the fact that the Government can no better pay the coin for their demand notes, than can individual merchants pay their liabilities without any assets. I do not think there is any doubt in the minds of any business men but that the return to a sound, safe, international coinage, or a currency redeemable in an international coinage, whether directly or indirectly, would ultimately benefit him in every way. The telegraph, railway, and steam-boat afford such rapid means of communication between almost all civilized countries that it is no longer safe to do business with an irredeemable currency, for pay day comes too soon. It may be argued that this makes no difference to us, as our currency only circulates throughout our own country. This would be true if our currency was convertible at a fixed price into something that would pay our foreign indebtedness. All our business is no doubt carried on with currency, and all our sales are made for currency, but we have to exchange that currency at a fluctuating price for the gold wherewith to pay our foreign creditors. When a merchant fails, his creditors are called together, his books exhibited, and it is then ascertained what constitute his liabilities, and what his assets; what can be immediately realized, and what must remain outstanding for some time to come. If his assets exceed his liabilities, even though they are unconvertible for a long period, you give him time in which to convert them, and take his promises to pay, dated accordingly. The people of this country are all creditors of the Government, and are at the same time its debtors. The Government makes you keep your contract with them, and makes you pay your Customs duties in gold because it has the power, but declines to keep its contract with you at present, through inability to carry out that contract in full. Confidence, whether obtained by a Government or by a merchant, must be begotten of something tangible, something performed, some step taken in the right direction, however small. An earnest in the shape of a pledge, not of something that is to be done in the far off future, but something actually done now is what the people, if I judge them rightly, demand. The Government having used the $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 of gold which should have remained in the Treasury for other purposes than those contemplated, and not having enough gold to redeem its outstanding notes, should endeavor to make its legal tender notes as valuable as possible in the hands of the people, who are their creditors. It should—while collecting enough gold from Customs to pay the interest on the public debt, besides forming a large additional fund for the future redemption of its legal-tender notes—make its notes receivable in such proportion by the Government, in lieu of gold, as the revenues derived from Customs duties shall permit, thus making the greenback equivalent to gold, at least to a limited extent. It is my firm conviction that until the Government recognize substantially and actually that there is some redeemable value to its own notes, the passage of resolutions in Congress stating that the Government is bound to pay its notes in coin, or the written inscription borne on the face of the note itself that the Government will pay so many dollars on presentation at the Treasury, will not alone have the desired effect. The Government cannot begin partial redemption by the payment of coin without having very nearly an amount sufficient to redeem its outstanding notes. 1. Because a strong combination could eventually hoard all the gold the Treasury now has in its vaults. 2. Because the coin so paid out would not keep in circulation with the greenback, for the people would know the Treasury was drained of coin or nearly so, and would therefore withdraw the same and demand a premium for it. 3. Because for the one reason, if for no other, that a failure on the part of the Government to carry out any plan would be worse than not to make the attempt. There are but two ways (so it would appear to the writer) for the Government to make its greenbacks equal to gold. First, to raise a sum in coin sufficient, by the sale of bonds at the lowest possible rate of interest, to redeem the notes. Secondly, a gradual accumulation of gold in the Treasury till an amount of coin shall be received somewhere near the amount of outstanding notes. The former plan would entail upon the people another burden of taxation, and, therefore, would be undesirable. The latter would gradually strengthen the Government and add actual and intrinsic value daily to the greenback. The only portion of the last-named plan that would appear to me to be undesirable and unpopular would be the fact that it still puts off to a future day the redemption of the notes, and does not manifest the desire or ability of the Government to do anything now. To meet this demand I have proposed that the Government shall receive a small proportion of its Customs revenues in greenbacks, thus giving a present value to its promises to pay, and honoring, to a certain extent, its unsecured obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury could so modify the amount or proportion of greenbacks that he would receive for Customs as the increased or diminished receipts of the Customs might determine, taking care all the time to receive enough of gold, first, to pay the interest on the public debt; second, to provide a suitable sum in coin which should accumulate in the Treasury for the ultimate redemption of all outstanding notes. In addition to strengthening the credit of the Government, it would take from the operators a portion, however small, of their profits derived from the purchase and increase of the premium in gold, as well as decrease the price paid by the merchant for his importations, thus virtually beginning a resumption which would be complete the moment a large enough amount of coin should be in the vaults of the Treasury. The time that it would take to reach actual resumption of course would depend partially on the revenues of the Government, and partially on the confidence of the public in the promises of the Government, but it would nevertheless be a practical, although for the present, only a gradual resumption. As the national banks are founded on the faith of the Government, it would seem but just that they should be compelled to maintain and keep their reserve, which should not be less than twenty-five per cent. in greenbacks, thus strengthening the Government by a withdrawal of nearly, if not quite, $100,000,000 of legal tenders, and facilitating the return to specie payment at the same time that it would strike a very severe blow at those who are now dealing in gold, by compelling the banks to end the pernicious system of lending greenbacks for gold, and of affording, as they do, the strongest possible aid to that class of our people who speculate not only upon the necessities of the merchants, but of the Government. It would appear absolutely necessary that during the return to specie payments the legal-tender notes should certainly not be increased, and it seems equally desirable from the lessons of the past few months, that they should not be decreased. In trying to arrive at a just conclusion in this matter we must remember the extent of our territory, the time it takes to make exchanges from one business centre to another, largely increased business at different seasons of the year, and the still more important fact that the nearer we get to a specie basis the more the same amount of money will purchase, and while we have to admit the latter proposition, it must be borne in mind that we are constantly growing, not alone in population, but in wealth, and that the amount of circulating medium that we now possess will be entirely inadequate a few years hence. For that reason I believe, with a large number of the people, that to avoid future panics and disturbances at the different money centres, every year we should have an elastic currency or circulating mediums so soon as we have returned to specie payment, but not an irredeemable one, and not until the promises of the Government issued on Government bonds as collateral can be converted into coin at the option of the holder, and when so converted, canceled, returning always back to the same amount of legal tenders, viz., $400,000,000, so soon as the notes are either surrendered for the bonds so deposited, or redeemed and canceled by the payment of the coin at the Treasury. It has been found impossible for the United States to pass any law that can be successfully enforced to prohibit the purchase and sale of gold by the brokers, and there is but one way to deal with this matter, viz.: Take away the possibility of their dealing in gold at least so far as the Government is concerned. I refer to the payment of the coupons of the Government either in gold or legal tender at their receivable value for Customs at the option of the holders, this would save the handling of a very large amount of gold which is now sold to brokers, and by them resold, generally at an advance—and would be a very great convenience to the holders of Government coupons who require the common circulating medium for their daily transactions. I believe most positively that, were the Government to adopt some plan similar to the one herewith presented, the following results would be obtained: First—An immediate increase of gold in the Treasury, and, therefore, a proportionate increase in the value of the legal-tender note. Second—That the volume of the currency would not be found in any event too great, and would only grow in value from month to month to a sufficient extent to keep pace with the growth of the country till it was redeemable. Third—That the national banks being required to keep all their reserves in greenbacks, the Government would be strengthened and the dealers in gold seriously discomfited, by the non-assistance of the banks in carrying the gold for them as a part of their reserves, and early resumption thereby facilitated. Fourth—That the receipt by the Government of its legal tenders for a portion of the Customs duties, however small that portion might be, would reduce the demand for coin with the importers to just the extent they will so receive, and thus weaken the premium on gold and lessen the transactions on it, while a moderate use of the power thus given him by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not seriously reduce the revenues of the Government, which as the sales of gold and purchase of bonds would be discontinued would still be largely in excess of the demands for interest on the public debt, and would, in addition, furnish a large fund of coin to increase the amount held for the ultimate redemption of legal-tender notes. Fifth—That the holders, in this country, of the coupons of Government bonds, having the option so to do, would receive in most cases legal tenders at their receivable value, by the Government, in lieu of the gold, thus saving for themselves the brokerage they would pay for converting the same and obtaining at once a circulating medium that they could use. The saving in the disbursements of gold by the Government annually from this source alone would be very large, and would add just so much to the redemption fund. Sixth—That as this country is growing yearly, not only in population but in manufacturing, mercantile, and other innumerable interests, it will be found that in time our present circulating medium, even if redeemable, will be insufficient for the wants and demands of legitimate trade and commerce, and that as our system of finance is entirely different from that in use in older countries, and as we have not the immediate means of checking panics, or affording, at certain seasons of the year, even the necessary funds for legitimate business undertakings, such as moving the vast products of the West to the sea-board. The Secretary of the Treasury having the power to issue, in exchange for Government bonds, legal tenders to the amount of fifty millions in any one month would give that elasticity of the circulating mediums required by every business man throughout the country, and based upon coin in the Treasury. Thus, while the Government would be benefitting the business community, it would be strengthening itself by the saving of interest, and would be indirectly benefitting the people, as it would result ultimately in funding the whole United States loan at a much lower rate of interest than possible under other circumstances.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz—It is of the greatest importance that the Chamber should agree and make itself felt on the subject. I have a great respect for the gentlemen who prepared the majority report, but the error that has been made consists in supposing that the Government, with $50,000,000 in hand, can float $350,000,000 of paper. I will assume that by next May the Administration can get into its coffers $100,000,000 of gold and can float $350,000,000. Do you suppose that the national banks will remain inactive? They say "we must protect ourselves," and what then happens? What becomes of men dependent on bank discounts? A gentleman says we are going to make the banks hold $200,000,000 out of the $350,000,000. The banks cannot do it; they cannot stagger under a load. Practically the Government is to make provision for the whole $700,000,000. It is not easy for them to separate themselves from the national banks, having taken them by the hand. They must protect the banks, and if not, the banks will protect themselves. If I am understood it will be seen that the antagonism between the Government and the banks must be made apparent as soon as this act is passed. If we insist on what is reasonable, and what common sense dictates, namely, that there shall be no more extension, we shall accomplish it.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock said: I am very glad to know that the gentleman who has just sat down, while he objects to the report of the majority, is so decidedly in favor of the Congress of the United States taking any action in favor of extending the currency of the country. If I believed the statement that the Government of the United States ought to provide for $700,000,000 of paper money, I should not hesitate to say that resumption could never again take place in this country. But is that the fact? Suppose it takes place on any fixed day, does the experience show that on that day any considerable number of notes would be presented for redemption? That is not the experience of the City of New-York, and I have seen three specie resumptions of the banks, and I will live to see them resume again. The Government is not required to do anything of the kind. The banks of this country are to-day required to redeem their issues in legal-tender notes, or they may do it in specie. It is done to-day in legal-tender notes. I say that the depositors of the banks have always broken them. The billholders have never broken them, except in remote places, and I contend that it simply depends on the confidence and the will of the people of the United States when resumption will take place, and the time will never come when a step can be taken in that direction with greater propriety than the present. I desire to call the attention of the Chamber to some figures I obtained since last meeting, and while I believe that statistics, as they regard Great Britain and the experience of this country, amount to nothing, still I think we can with propriety go back to the year 1857, and see what the action of the banks was after the suspension. They suspended in October, and they suspended, I believe, with some seven or eight millions in their vaults. I undertake to say that they need not have suspended if they took the action of the banks six week ago, and if during the last crisis the banks had not done as they did they would probably have broken in forty-eight hours. They suspended on the 8th of October, and sixty days afterward these banks had a meeting, and at that meeting only twelve voted in favor of resumption. Four of the banks—the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of America, the Manhattan Bank, and the National Bank—voted to resume on the 14th, whether the others did or not. There was only one bank in the City which had not suspended, and before forty-eight hours the banks unanimously voted to resume. They did resume, and in thirty day afterward they had $10,000,000 more of specie than they had the day they commenced resumption. And what was the condition of the Sub-Treasury? The Sub-Treasury held, a week before the suspension, $3,700,000, and the day they resumed, $4,000,000, showing that it had little influence on the transaction. In October, 1857, in London, Paris, New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, it was a significant fact that the increase of specie was about this time, which was rather a particular fact, because I did not suppose there is any connection between the banks of Paris and New-York. When the banks resumed, in December, 1857, immediately after the Superintendent of the Bank Department of New-York issued his annual report, and one clause of it is: "While the Superintendent admires the courage that prompted the banks to resume, he cannot refrain from saying that it was a fearful experiment to make at the present time." Well, I believe it was, and I will tell you why. The export of gold in December from this City and Boston to Europe was $9,307,000 more than the import of gold, which was $600,000, and the export of merchandise during November and December, 1857, was only $11,460,000, against $18,900,000 of imports. The previous ten months the exports from the City of New-York were only $62,000,000, against $180,000,000 of imports. With these figures before us, I should like to know when we are ever going to look toward specie payments if not now? We have to-day an export business larger than almost ever before; bills of exchange are dragging along for two months, simply because a man cannot get his money back in currency. It seems to me we cannot have a better time. In regard to this matter, it forms a large part of my business, and I have as little of it as possible, and I believe that if no man would buy gold except those who needed it, we would have resumed long ago. [Applause.] See the condition of things in the last sixty days. The requirements for duties from October to November were $13,500,000, and that was all paid into the Sub-Treasury. It is very certain that the amount derived from the sale of exchange has been very much greater than the amount derived from the purchase; in other words, that the exports have not exceeded our imports. There has been no requirement to pay gold to the extent that there has been to sell, and my impression from everything is that considerably more than the amount required for duties has been furnished by the difference between the two. What were the transactions? The actual transactions in this city in gold during that period have been $1,850,000,000. Is that speculation or the necessity or the requirement of gold? The whole thing is answered when you see men buy a million dollars of gold when only $10,000 are necessary. So long as this is done, and the people are willing to allow it, we will be in the ditch we are now in. As to the national bank currency, it is a fact that in Washington there is held to-day for every $100 of this currency the equivalent of $110 in gold, and the bonds of this Government are at par the world over. Is any one, when they know resumption is taking place, to go to the bank to get their greenbacks or gold for this national currency? Did they do it when we had a currency inferior to this now? One of the great difficulties previously was the great varieties of currency we had. I do undertake to say that this whole question rests with the public, and while it may seem presumption on the part of any one connected with the Chamber of Commerce—for I am afraid we have little influence at Washington—to speak of fixing a day, it was no more presumptuous than for these banks in 1857, when one-third voted to resume, and in less than four days they voted unanimously to do so. [Applause.]

Mr. Gustav Schwab proposed the following preamble and resolutions as an amendment to the report:

Whereas, This Chamber has repeatedly expressed its conviction that the honor of our Government and the welfare of our people require the speediest possible return to specie payments.

Whereas, The crisis through which our commerce is now passing facilitates in an unexpected degree the accomplishment of this purpose, and offers a rare opportunity for returning to the universal measure of value without inflicting on our people the losses heretofore anticipated from a general shrinkage of values, inasmuch as this shrinkage has already been brought about by the existing crisis.

Whereas, The contraction necessary for a permanent reduction of the volume of paper money having already taken place, and the balance of trade having for some time past been in favor of this country, these favorable conditions are certain to continue sufficiently long, if our Government now takes determined steps for restoring our currency on a firm gold basis;

Whereas, An elastic currency is to be best secured by a currency convertible into gold, since gold alone can be drawn by one country from another;

Whereas, The contraction now going on in Europe promises a favorable opportunity for supplying ourselves with the required gold; therefore

Resolved, That this chamber petition Congress for the prompt enactment of the following measures:

1. That sales of gold by the Treasury be prohibited.
2. That the volume of legal-tender notes outstanding be limited to $356,000,000; that any greenbacks issued over and above that amount be immediately funded in United States bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes, and that any temporary requirements of the Treasury beyond its receipts be hereafter supplied by the sale of interest-bearing Treasury notes, payable at short dates.
3. That within the ensuing six months a gold loan amounting at least to one hundred million dollars be raised in Europe on the most favorable terms obtainable, and that the proceeds of such loan be immediately converted into United States coin to be deposited in the Subtreasury of the City of New-York, and there used for the payment of such legal-tender notes as may be offered for redemption.
4. That the legal-tender notes so redeemed be destroyed, and that such reduction of the volume of paper currency be made permanent.
5. That any further gold accumulated in the Treasury, over and above the amount of gold certificates outstanding and the amount of gold interest on United States bonds falling due within the thirty days next ensuing, be in like manner used for the payment of any further legal tender notes that may be offered for redemption; but that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to reissue the notes so redeemed at his discretion.
6. That the national banks be made exempt from the operation of the Usury laws of any State.

Mr. A. A. Low said: As we stand now, two papers have been brought before the Chamber; one of them has been voted down, and the other is before us for consideration, and I wish I may be indulged in a few remarks in recalling the purport of the memorial which is before us. I have heard no criticism on the general grounds upon which this memorial is presented to the Chamber. I am willing to take my chance with the people of this country as to the measure of respect in which the committee has been held who present this recommendation to the Congress of the United States. I am willing to stand before the whole country, however, in respect to the recommendation and the grounds upon which it is presented, for I claim to know, as a merchant of New-York, of the inconveniences under which we have lived, for the last ten years, in respect to the currency in which we are compelled to transact our business. I know something of the inconveniences and the losses that attend such an abnormal condition of things, and I think I know something of the evils which grow out of this state of our currency. It is difficult to meet the opponents of our recommendation, because they take so many forms. One gentleman tells us there is an excess of currency, and therefore you can't resume. Another, to-day, for the first time traces our misfortunes to the contraction which ceased years ago. He believes that the evils which came upon us lately grew out of contractions which occurred during Secretary McCulloc's administration of the Treasury. But the evils which have come upon us lately are attributable to the overgrown enterprises, the watered stocks, and the evils which have come upon us because of a paper currency inflated beyond our needs. [Applause.] Whether we have too much currency or not, the advocates of drifting currency are not to be gratified with the sight of our people returning to specie payments. We have had a crisis and a panic, and the prices of foreign goods are below what they cost in gold. You cannot bring goods to this country for gold, and get for them what you paid in gold, and that is the reason why this is the best time. The balance of trade is in our favor; gold is coming into the country, and we cannot stand still. The advocates of inflation are at work, and these gentlemen who advocate the lying-still and the drifting policy know perfectly well that inflation will go on if it is not arrested. I took pains to say the other day that we did not ask the Government to do an impossible thing. We did not ask what was unreasonable, that the banks should hold their reserves in legal tender, and if they only maintain a legal reserve in legal-tender notes that is all we ask. The Government would have $86,000,000 as opposed to the $196,000,000, or $196,000,000 if we let out $10,000,000 more of greenbacks. We shall not stop there. We either take a stand in favor of specie payments or against it. Under the present circumstances we shall go on from year to year, not improving, but going from bad to worse in this respect, that we don't redeem; we shall export more gold. We don't gain gold, we are losing, and in my opinion, now, if ever, is the proper time to resume.

Mr. Schwabe's resolutions were submitted to a vote and negatived.

Mr. Opdyke moved that the resolution and memorial of the Majority Committee lie on the table.

The motion was defeated by 27 votes to 15, and the adoption of the majority resolution and memorial was carried by 29 votes to 13.

The result was received with cheers.

TWEED AT THE PENITENTIARY.

THE RUMORS IN REFERENCE TO HIS ILLNESS FALSE—THE EX-TAMMANY CHIEF AN ORDERLY OF THE HOSPITAL.

A number of sensational rumors concerning the condition of Wm. M. Tweed have been set afloat since his confinement in the Penitentiary. It had been asserted that he had become crazed, and that he was seriously ill and dying. A TIMES reporter visited Blackwell's Island yesterday, and made an investigation into the truth of these statements. It was ascertained that Tweed had been slightly indisposed, but was much better, if not in good health, yesterday afternoon. When he was conveyed to the Penitentiary he carried with him a certificate of his family physician, testifying that he was suffering from a bowel complaint, but Dr. McDonald, the surgeon in charge, after an examination, decided that he was not a fit subject for hospital treatment.

On Sunday last he was assigned to duty as an orderly in the Penitentiary hospital. His duty in this position is to nurse the sick. Two prisoners are usually detailed to duty in the hospital as orderlies. Tweed is a subaltern, acting as assistant to a prisoner who is serving out a term of four months for stealing a through railroad ticket, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to San Francisco. As an hospital orderly, Tweed is allowed the freedom of a large and cheerful room, about 60 or 70 feet long and 30 feet wide. Here he sleeps and eats with the sick prisoners, his diet being the ordinary prison fare. His "superior officer," if he may be so called, is represented by Mr. Liscomb, the Warden of the Penitentiary, to be a man of education and of respectable family, who was unaccountably driven into the commission of a criminal act. When this prisoner's term expires Tweed will probably be promoted to his position as full orderly. Richard M. Tweed, the prisoner's son, has visited his father every day since his confinement, and was with him for a short time yesterday. By the regulations of the Prison the family of an inmate has a right to visit him once a month, or oftener if specially permitted by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Tweed, it is said by the prison authorities, has appeared to be much disheartened since his confinement, but yesterday he was a little more cheerful.

FOLEY'S INJUNCTION DENIED.

Judge Fancher rendered a decision yesterday denying the motion made a few days since on behalf of John Foley to enjoin the Controller from paying out moneys on the original warrants, instead of warrants drawn by the Chamberlain and countersigned by the Controller. The motion was urged on the ground that the second warrant to be drawn by the Chamberlain was intended as a check, without which the position of the Chamberlain was that of a mere dummy. In his opinion Judge Fancher says: Although the language of one of the sections of the new City Charter seems to favor the position of the plaintiff, yet when all the sections are collated, and the general intent considered, it is apparent that the plan pursued by the Controller and the Chamberlain, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, is conformable to law. There seem to be sufficient checks against improper payments, devised as well with regard to the provisions of law as to the exigencies of the Finance Department. Warrants drawn on the Chamberlain by the Controller, and countersigned by the Mayor, which are paid by the deposit banks under the existing arrangement, are, when paid, equivalent to payments by the Chamberlain. There does not seem to be any necessity for the circuity and increased labor of another set of checks, by the Chamberlain, corresponding with the warrants. As to the point that the Chamberlain has not the opportunity for the further scrutiny of each claim thus paid by warrants, which he would have if he drew another set of checks, it must be remembered that the Controller is the chief of the Finance Department, and the Chamberlain could not refuse to pay the warrants which are drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor. Moreover, such warrants cannot be drawn and countersigned except for claims that have been duly audited and approved. A different procedure would necessitate additional labor, expense, and delay, without any corresponding advantage. The course suggested in the plaintiff's papers does not seem to indicate any improved chart for the ocean of affairs in the Finance Department of the City. I think the motion for any injunction should be denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

THE HARLEM BOILER DISASTER.

After the Court of Oyer and Terminer had adjourned yesterday, Herman J. Beamer and Andrew Coyne, the contractors who had been committed by Coroner Kessler for criminal negligence, in permitting the use of the boiler, by the explosion of which seven persons were recently killed at Harlem, were brought before Judge Brady in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to fix the amount and admit them to bail. Mr. Albert Stickney, who appeared for the prisoners, stated to the court that although he had not the testimony taken before the Coroner, yet from that officer's certificate as to the charge on which the prisoners were held, and from the fact that they were merely the contractors, it could not be supposed that if any indictment could be found against them it would be for a crime greater than manslaughter in the fourth degree, and bail should be named accordingly.

The Assistant District Attorney stated that the fact of this explosion having taken place, and the death of the parties having been caused while the accused were engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor by permitting the use of an uninspected boiler, made it probable that an indictment would be found for manslaughter in the first degree. Under those circumstances, he thought bail should be fixed at not less than $20,000 each. After some further discussion between counsel as to what amount of bail would be reasonable, Judge Brady said, in the absence of the testimony taken before the Coroner to guide him, and on assurance from the Assistant District Attorney that his knowledge of the facts convinced him that a verdict for manslaughter in the first degree was possible, he thought it proper to adhere to the suggestion of counsel for the people as to the amount of bail necessary. He would therefore fix the bail at the amount suggested by the prosecution—$20,000 each—and if an indictment for a lesser crime than manslaughter in the first degree were found, the accused would be then at liberty to move for a reduction of bail. Mr. Sidney J. Dillon, the contractor, became their bail, and they were liberated.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, a boy named James McMahon was tried on a charge of having murdered William Scanlon by stabbing him with a knife, in a soda-water factory in Twenty-seventh street, last October. It appeared that the prisoner had been engaged in a fight with the deceased, and in the excitement seized a knife, with which he stabbed him. McMahon pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Ingraham commented strongly on the number of crimes committed by boys in this City, and attributed it in a great measure to their being permitted to roam the streets without any restraint. He sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for three years.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. After the reading of the journal a message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of that body, notifying the Senate that the House had organized and appointed a committee to notify the President thereof.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Sumner—I think it cannot do better than proceed with the consideration of Senate bill No. 1. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, thought the bill should be referred to a committee, and after some discussion a vote was taken and the Senate refused to take up the bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent, to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. Ferry, of Michigan—A bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinaw, Michigan, as a national park.

By Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota—A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the expenses incurred by the Territory of Dakota in supplying arms to put down the Indian war.

By Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi—A bill granting rights of way to the Birmingham and St. Louis Railroad Company through the public domain.

By Mr. Alcorn—A bill to extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, providing for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads.

By Mr. Gordon, of Georgia—A bill granting aid to the Atlanta and Great Western Canal.

By Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska—A bill for the relief of persons who sustained damages by Indian depredations.

By Mr. Hitchcock—A bill to vest power to establish postroads in the Postmaster General.

By Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas—A bill to organize the Territory of Okolohoma.

By Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas—Exempting Kansas from the provisions of the act of May 10, 1872, relating to mines of iron and coal.

By Mr. Bogy, of Missouri—Obviating the necessity of issuing patents for certain private land claims in Missouri.

FREE BANKING.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassments. It provides that the act of June 3, 1864, to provide a national currency be declared to be open and free for banking, and any and all persons are at liberty to organize banking associations, at such places and with such capital as they shall think proper in accordance with the provisions of that and other acts relating to national banking. Hereafter each and every national banking association may determine for itself the amount of lawful money of the United States that it will keep on hand, but every association shall, on demand, redeem its circulating notes at such localities as are now, or may hereafter be, designated by law, either in coin or United States legal-tender notes, or in United States interest-bearing bonds at par, as such association shall elect. That United States legal-tender notes in sums of $1,000, and its multiple, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, either with coin, or United States bonds at par, as he shall elect; the principal of such bonds shall be payable in coin in —— years from the first day of January in the year in which they may be issued, and shall bear interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and shall be free from State and municipal taxation. The principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than five per cent. per annum, whether due or not, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be paid by the Treasurer of the United States in legal-tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, as herein described, in denominations not less than $100, and legal-tender notes in denominations not less than $5.

EXPENDITURES IN EACH STATE FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the amount expended by the United States for public works in each State and Territory, together with the expenses of the Government upon the canals, railroads, &c. Passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what efforts have been made by him to take possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and all correspondence relating thereto. Passed.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

Messrs. Anthony and Thurman, the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported they had discharged that duty, and that the President replied he would communicate with the Senate in writing.

At 1:55 o'clock Gen. Babcock, Private Secretary to the President, appeared with the message. The reading was commenced by Secretary Gorham and concluded at 2:06 o'clock, and Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved that it be printed and laid on the table. So ordered.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the reports of Cabinet officers, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Conkling's motion was adopted.

At 2:10 the Senate went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill changing the rule of compensation for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass it.

Mr. Parsons, of Ohio, gave like notice of a bill to repeal the bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, gave like notice of a civil rights bill.

Mr. De Witt, of New-York, gave like notice of a Constitutional amendment providing that no law increasing the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until after an election of Representatives intervenes.

On motion of Mr. Hines, of Arkansas, the credentials and papers in the contested election cases from the First and Third Districts of Arkansas were referred to the Committee on Elections.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to examine the statutes in regard to bankruptcy proceedings, and prepare such amendments thereto as will simplify and expedite proceedings thereunder and diminish the expenses thereof. Adopted.

TREASURY SUITS.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate as to the amounts paid since the 4th of March, 1869, in the settlement of suits, judgments, or claims on behalf of the United States for the violation of the Revenue laws at the Boston and New-York Custom-houses; also, what portions of such sums were paid into the Treasury of the United States, and what other portions were paid, and where and to whom. Adopted.

LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, called up his resolution, offered yesterday, declaring that Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchback, of Louisiana, have *prima facie* right to seats in the House, and that they be permitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, suggested a substitute for the resolution, referring the whole matter to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Butler contended that the persons mentioned in his resolution had presented *prima facie* evidence of their right to seats, and that they should be admitted, leaving their final right to hold their seats to be afterward decided by the Committee on Elections and by the House.

Mr. Beck contended for his view of the matter.

THE MESSAGE RECEIVED.

During the discussion the President's Message was received, and the Clerk (Mr. McPherson) proceeded at 1:15 o'clock to read it, concluding at 2:40. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS CASES RESUMED.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution as to the Louisiana members.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, argued in support of the resolution, and replied to the speech of Mr. Beck.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, opposed the resolution, and denied that the persons mentioned in it had the *prima facie* right, but contended that those who held the certificates of Gov. Warmoth had that right.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, supported the resolution, and argued that there was a clear *prima facie* case in favor of the persons mentioned in it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, closed the discussion, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Beck and Potter. He thanked God that there had been Federal bayonets and Federal officers and a President of the United States with nerve enough to command peace and stop bloodshed at New-Orleans or elsewhere. The people of the United States, he believed, would join with him in that thanksgiving. He had heard for the last six years what the people would do if the Government used Federal bayonets to protect the freedom of election, and yet year by year there had come up a voice from the people, saying, in effect, "We will give you more power and more bayonets, so long as you use them for the protection of the liberties and rights of the people of the United States everywhere."

Mr. Beck asked why Mr. Pinchback, who had presented his credentials as a Senator, had not been admitted into that body on his *prima facie* rights.

Mr. Butler replied that it was perhaps because he wanted to get into the most numerous and higher body. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, asked whether, if Mr. Pinchback was not admitted to the House, he would not at once have the right to draw his salary again in that body from the 4th of March.

Mr. Butler replied that he could not do so, because the acceptance of the one office precluded the other, and he knew that if he tried to do so his friend, (Mr. Kasson,) who was so careful about salary matters, would take care to prevent it.

Mr. Kasson—Will the gentleman lend me his assistance?

Mr. Butler—Certainly, Sir. When demagogy is the order of the day, I will always take a hand in it whenever I have nothing better to do. [Laughter.]

The question was taken separately, first on the admission of Mr. Sypher, and it was agreed to by 168 yeas to 95 nays.

It was almost a strict party vote. Among the Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Hines, of Arkansas; Waldron, of Michigan; Willard, of Vermont, and Woodford, of New-York.

The resolution in regard to Mr. Sheldon was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and he and Mr. Sypher were then sworn in.

Without disposing of the resolution in regard to Mr. Pinchback, the House, at 4:15, adjourned.

THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—ISSUE OF "THE BOOK OF BLOOD."

The topic of discussion yesterday at the Cuban Head-quarters was what the President would say in his message about Cuba, and news from Washington was anxiously looked for. The receipt of the news relating to Cuba contained in the message caused intense satisfaction among the members of the Junta, and it was believed the first step was taken toward recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban Republic. A large number of applicants called again yesterday, asking to be enrolled for the Cuban service, the majority of whom stated that they could raise between 300 and 500 men to accompany them. The applicants were accorded private interviews. *The Book of Blood*, which has been briefly alluded in THE TIMES, was issued yesterday. The volume purports to give an authentic record of the policy adopted by Spain from October, 1868, until November, 1873, in her attempts to suppress the Cuban insurrection, and presents a terrible record of blood.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Cuban Junta in this City received the announcement, yesterday, of the resignation of Gen. Cespedes as President of the Cuban Republic, owing to ill-health, and the assumption of the office by Señor Salvador Cisneros, who was President of the Cuban Congress. The new President was born in Puerto Principe, and is in his forty-fourth year. Before the revolution his rank was that of Marquis, his father being the Marquis of Santa Lucia. He was educated in Paris, where he graduated, finishing his studies in the United States. He became an engineer through taste for a profession. He married when twenty-four years of age a daughter of Col. Gaspard Belancourt. He was elected President of the City Council at Puerto Principe and Junta Argumentato. He organized the Casino Cameguey, of which he was made President, which was afterward named the Revolutionary Junta. He is nephew of Gaspar Betancourt al Lugarmo, who was President of the Cuban Junta in this City in 1850. In 1868 the present President went into the field at Cameguey. At the time the revolution first broke out at Yara he was in Havana, in consultation with the Junta there as to how he should act. On the 4th November he returned to Cameguey and raised a volunteer corps, and at the head of 2,000 men marched to battle, without even a sword or a revolver. He never was known to carry a weapon; he merely led his men. Two years ago he took the most prominent part in all the campaign at Cameguey in attacking the battery Torre de Pinto, where he was wounded in the right arm. In 1869 he was elected President of the Cuban Congress, which is the next position to President. President Cisneros, at the time he joined the patriots, was declared a rebel, and forfeited all his property, his wife and son dying near the battle-field from hardships.

THE MURDERED POLICE OFFICER.

Officer Edward L. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, was brutally murdered in front of the Station-house at the corner of Prince and Wooster streets, yesterday morning, while engaged in the gallant performance of his duty. Information was received at the Station-house about midnight that a gang of negro roughs had broken the windows of the saloon No. 511 Broome street, and assaulted the proprietor. A number of officers at once proceeded to the scene, and, after a desperate fight, arrested twenty-nine of the gang. Officer Burns had for his prisoner a negro desperado named Isaac Hatch, residing at No. 59 Thompson street. Burns succeeded in bringing Hatch to the station-house, but when turning the corner of Prince and Wooster streets he was struck on the back of the head with a stone, and fell senseless. Hatch escaped, and Burns was carried into the station-house by some officers. It was then found that his skull was terribly fractured and that he could not possibly live. An ambulance was summoned, and Burns, who was perfectly unconscious, was removed to his residence, No. 69 West Thirteenth street, where he died in a few moments. After a difficult search among the negro dens of the ward the negro Hatch was rearrested and is now confined in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The evidence against him is conclusive. Officer Burns was a native of Philadelphia, where he was a detective attached to the Mayor's Office. He left the Philadelphia Police Force in May last, and came to this City with letters of recommendation from Mayor Stokely and Chief of Detectives Heins, of that city. He was appointed a patrolman by Commissioner Smith on the 3d of May, and assigned to duty in the Twenty-first Precinct in July last. Burns was at his own request transferred to the Eighth Precinct. He was about thirty-seven years old, a man of great personal courage, keen perception, and intelligence, and in every respect a worthy and faithful officer. He leaves a wife but no children. Suitable action will be taken by the Police Commissioners, the Riot Relief Fund Committee, and the citizens of the Eighth Ward. The Station-house will be draped in mourning, and resolutions adopted by the comrades of the murdered officer. A post-mortem examination will be made to-day, and the inquest held at an early day.

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY.

The saloon on the south-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, kept by Jack Perry, an ex-State Prison convict, was yesterday the scene of a desperate stabbing affray between a party of juvenile thieves. It would seem that the gang had been drinking heavily in another den kept by a man named Farrell, and entered Perry's place about 9:30 o'clock. The party consisted of John Christopher, aged twenty-three, of No. 275 Water street; Thomas McBride, alias Fatty White, eighteen years old, of No. 323 Water street; Matthew Ryan, alias Curley; John Devine, William Bergen, and two women, named Margaret McGinley and Charlotte Perry. A quarrel arose between Christopher and McBride, during which the latter drew a sheath-knife and stabbed Christopher three times in the left side, inflicting fatal wounds. Christopher, who is a notorious thief, is a son of George Christopher, keeper of a low dance-house in Water street. McBride has only just been released from the Brooklyn Penitentiary. Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested McBride and the other thieves. Christopher was taken to the Park Hospital. McBride was committed without bail by Judge Bixby at the Tombs, and the women McGinley and Perry were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, Benjamin P. Mallory pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Archibald Kelly pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison....Margaret Kiernan pleaded guilty to an assault with a broomstick, and was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days....Richard Gleason, charged with the larceny of a gold watch and $85 from the person of William H. Kelly, of No. 332 Third avenue, on the 16th of September, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Charles McEvoy, indicted for stealing a carcass of meat valued at $130 from his employer, Mr. John Newell, and Simon Selig, a butcher, charged with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen, were placed at the bar. McEvoy pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years. The evidence against Selig being weak, he was discharged....George Helfrick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. In order to give him a chance of reclaiming his character, he was only sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary....John C. Sanchez, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, Prof. Chandler in the chair. A report was submitted calling attention to the unprotected state of the Harlem Railroad, running through Fourth avenue from the Grand Central Depot, and recommending that gates and chains be placed at every crossing on the approach of each train. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to consult with the railroad officials and adopt some plan for the preservation of public safety. A singular recommendation was submitted from the Sanitary Bureau, namely, that the old New-York Rendering Company be permitted to render lard on the barge Oceanus, at the foot of West Fortieth street. It will be remembered that it was only by the most strenuous efforts the Rendering Company were prevented from continuing in the creation of the terrible nuisance of rendering offal on the Oceanus, and it is evident that the present application if granted will act as an entering wedge in resuming the old business. The report of the board for the week ending Nov. 30 gives the following cases of contagious disease for the week: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 61; measles, 13; diphtheria, 54; small-pox, 2.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

The contested will case of Richard R. Butler again came up for hearing yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. The sister, brother-in-law, executors under the will, and a dentist were examined by the proponents, with a view of showing the sanity of the deceased at the time of making his will, which was in favor of his mother and sisters, as also to his freedom from habits of intemperance. The will is contested by the brother, Wm. Butler, on the ground of undue influence, intoxication, and insanity. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Dec. 11, inst. S. G. Courtney appeared for the contestant, and E. F. Dunning for the proponents.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The innumerable schemes for the resumption of specie payments by a mere Congressional enactment, have for many weeks past filled the newspapers of the country. To make paper equal in value to gold seems to me an alchemistical problem beyond the powers of our modern Solons in Washington. Most of the writers on the financial question appear completely to ignore the simple yet important truth that gold is a precious metal, that it means money, wealth, and riches, and that it is the true and sole representative of commodities of commerce *all over the world*, while paper money *per se* is simply an artificial compound manufactured from cotton and linen rags—indeed, nothing but a fallacy and a mere sham. A distinguished French writer on political economy calls it even by its real name *fausse-monnaie*. As a circulating medium, in modern society, it has obtained currency, not for its intrinsic value, but as a sort of first mortgage bond on something real—gold coin—sprinkled with a great deal of faith in the party who issues paper money. For this reason it is not absolutely necessary that the actual bullion reserve should be equal in amount to the bank notes in circulation, yet, as a rule, banks based on a nation's credit should always have at least from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent. in coin—the more the better—as a reserve to redeem their notes. An undue inflation of the currency always produces overtrading and reckless speculation—in one word, a panic such as we have so recently witnessed here. It was a most fortunate thing that our national currency is so amply secured, otherwise the panic must have caused the irretrievable ruin of our entire monetary institutions. Faith in the Government to redeem its notes on demand may go a great way, but in times of general distrust, Governments make bank notes a legal tender. This may answer very well for internal purposes, though all such enactments are most arbitrary and tyrannical in the extreme. To oblige people to believe that paper is gold, is certainly the highest realization of the philosopher's stone. A well-known proverb says, "that before one can sell the skin, the bear must be killed," and this is the case with the resumption of specie payments. If we have the gold, it is easy enough; but if not, what then? The production of this precious metal is, to a great extent, limited. The mere enactment by Congress that specie payments shall be resumed at a given day is simply absurd, unless the Treasury or the national banks have the ready coin on hand. Whether Congress can restore our shipping interests to its former prosperity, or reduce our importations or increase our exports by some new tariff laws, or improve the paper currency by collecting the Custom-house duties partly in currency and only enough in gold coin—the latter to pay the interest on the public debt, and thus stop the Treasury from remaining a bull operator in the gold market—are all points deserving careful investigation. But neither one or all these suggestions will bring us much nearer to specie payments. *The real and only safe way to permanent resumption is the equalization of imports to exports.* From recent statistics our exports now largely exceed the imports, and when the balance of trade is in our favor, or nearly so, gold coin will not be in demand to any extent, and the premium on the same will disappear like the morning fog before the rays of the sun. When that day comes—and it is to be hoped it is near at hand—our currency will necessarily be at par with gold, but not before. Whether the present amount of currency is too large remains an open question, since the constantly-increasing commercial transactions in this vast country may need just such an amount of circulation. As for the necessity of an increase of paper money at this time, it is considered too hazardous an expedient by all the conservative bankers and merchants throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take no hasty action in this matter. "*Similia similibus curantur*" may be an excellent homœopathic motto, but I doubt very much if a further issue of currency would prove a panacea to the present financial troubles of the country. There is no question that our national credit has been greatly injured abroad by political demagogues, as well as by dishonest railway schemes. The "Erie swindle" of by-gone days, and others of a similar nature, on the one side, and plotting politicians on the other, placing in doubt the honest intentions of our people as a nation, have caused more harm to our credit than any one could imagine. Rascality and intended repudiation have done as great mischief. In addition, the Treasury Department has made a serious blunder by anticipating so unwisely the funding of the five-twenties at a lower rate of interest than the foreign markets were willing to accept. Of course it was a failure, and cannot be repeated abroad, while here the redemption of so many bonds compelled the holders to seek investments in doubtful enterprises, because they possessed a large interest, thus ruining many of our citizens. It was, to say the least, "a penny wise and pound foolish" undertaking to offer to the bondholders of the new issue a greatly-reduced rate of interest. When our bonds become absolutely due, the country could well have afforded to fund the same into new bonds, having say fifty years to run, principal and interest at six per cent., payable in gold. With a large annual surplus revenue, the Treasury Department could at any time go in the open market and purchase its bonds, no matter if at high rates, since a nation's credit is worth some pecuniary consideration. In a country where ready money will bring from seven to ten per cent. legal interest, it cannot be expected that capitalists will invest largely in a four, four and a half, or even five per cent. bond, while a six per cent. bearing Government security will always command a decided preference over railroad and other mortgages, paying a considerably higher rate of interest. The national credit should never be placed in jeopardy by heedless legislation and a want of proper knowledge of the money centres in the old world, and it is hoped that the funding acts will all be repealed at an early day.

W. SCHAUS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in your valuable paper with great interest many interesting articles on the national finances, I beg leave to give you some views, too, in regard to this matter, believing that if they should be adopted we might get within a very reasonable time what we really need, that is—an elastic currency equal in value to specie or specie payments.

1. Let Congress change the National Bank laws so that the banks could get all the national bank notes they call for at the rate of fifty per cent. against United States bonds, (nominal value,) or fifty per cent. of the market value of other good securities, approved by the Controller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury, as, for instance, bonds of the State of New-York, Massachusetts, &c.
2. The banks should not be obliged to hold any fixed amount of reserve, but should redeem their notes in one of the six largest commercial centres of the Union. If the redeeming agent does not redeem the note in legal tenders or specie, the note can be sent home to the bank that issued the notes, and, if that bank cannot redeem it, the note can be protested, and the amount of the note, with a penalty of twenty-five per cent. costs, could be collected from the Controller of the Currency, who can sell the securities, which he holds as guarantee.
3. The banks should pay all the expenses for getting up the notes, and a tax covering the expenses for the office of Controller of the Currency, Bank Examiner, &c.
4. Abolish all the Usury laws in the several States of the Union.
5. Let the Secretary of the Treasury sell every week one million dollars of five per cent. bonds, at the best market price, against legal-tender notes until legal-tender notes are equal to gold.

This reduction of legal-tender notes would apparently make money scarce, but as the national banks can get as much currency as they need, provided they have the proper securities to offer, we would have money enough. Should these national bank-notes get too plenty, the banks would be called upon to redeem them, and if money would get scarce the banks could issue the notes again.

It was very satisfactory to see, during the last panic, that all the people wanted was national bank notes, because they were well secured; while formerly the great trouble was that many of the bank notes were not good for anything, by which fact the crisis was made much more severe.

F. T.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

A FAST TRIP.

The new steam-ship City of New-York, belonging to Messrs. J. Alexandre & Sons' line of steam-ships to Havana, has just made a remarkably fast trip, having left this port on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 27, and arrived at Havana on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, making the trip between Sandy Hook and the Morro Castle in four days and one hour, being the fastest time on record.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 31: Nos. 76, 110, 90, 113, 94, 117, 28, 72.

SUPREME COURT.—37: Joseph F. Curtis vs. Samuel S. Sands et al.; 45, F. V. Hamlin vs. Lucien Birdseye; 49, Joseph F. Ryan vs. Washington A. Connolly; 57, Henry McDougal et al. vs. Wm. Garrison et al.; 58, F. W. Devoe et al. vs. Wm. Marchisi et al.; 79, The People, &c., Levy et al. vs. E. L. Earle et al.; 85, The People, &c., Creamer vs. Green; 90, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 91, The People, &c., ex rel. Clapp vs. Clapp; 97, The People, &c., Cramer vs. Green; 98, The People, &c., Schisser ex. sybil Schmidt; 99, The People, &c., ex rel. C. Rosenthal vs. Sybil Schmidt; 98, Gr 14th Row et al. vs. Central Park Hotel Company et al.; call, 102.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 23, 25. Law and Fact—Nos. 302, 324, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—Regular Term.—Nos. 1611, 2983, 871, 11, 861, 925, 890, 741, 769, 795, 875, 1057, 1305, 1307, 1039, 1001, 1008, 1066, 1071, 1075.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.—2836, 1096, 1295, 1514, 1313, 1349, 1392, 1534, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1592, 1598, 1600, 1604.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—Held by Russell, J.—609, Henrietta vs. East River National Bank; 633, Raymond, 2d al. vs. Vanderlip; 661, Stacy et al vs. Beckwith; 417, Sohns vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; 486, Knapp vs. Atmayer; 798, Hart vs. White; 555, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin, Surrogate, vs. Hyatt; 808, Godfrey vs. Perot; 981, Baker vs. Roemer; 623, Ung vs. Hansen, Administrator; 825, Colwin vs. Eighth National Bank; 703, Secret vs. Stevens; 763, Constuery et al. vs. Pearsall; 778, Orth et al vs. Secor.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—804, Wm. H. Gardner vs. Thos. Cockerill; 766, F. Reichar vs. Chas. Bedrosian; 716, Gardner vs. Thomas; 753, Murphy vs. Max Pfeifer vs. Theodore Martin; 464, Jas. Patterson vs. Chas. L. Stillaney; 736, Patrick Cahill vs. John Marshall; 772, G. P. Hart vs. S. P. Russell, Jr.; 692, David Levy et al. vs. Wm. Demuth; 806, Samuel U. Parker, Sr., vs. A. B. Horton et al; 382, Wm. E. Maloney et al. vs. B. M. Kohler et al.; 822, Irwin & Burtis sold vs. B. M. Koehler; 816, Elisha G. Selton vs. D. H. Koehler; 1234, Harry Lamington et al. vs. Abraham B. Miller; 770, New-York County National Bank vs. Rudolf C. Ridley et al.; 774, Antonio R. Fernandez vs. The Mutual Insurance Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—39, 2315, 2376, 2291, 2179, 2343, 2726, 586, 1073, 1223, 2198, 1361, 612, 618, 3071, 1617, 3420, 1012, 866.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—3598, 2237, 2456, 3542, 3747, 3710, 3527, 3731, 3636, 3748, 3749, 3690, 3749 3746, 3751, 3750, 3745.

MARINE COURT.—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—295, Morgandt vs. Sheck; 2788, Schoield vs. Denning; 2893, Phipps vs. Lightstone; 2548, Lewis vs. Fish; 2828, Hinchcomb vs. Levi; 3000, Lomley vs. McManus; 3045, Moody vs. Hayman; 3060, Landsberg vs. Lansburg; 3092, Bruen vs. Kelly; 2639, Theall vs. Stiets; 3179, Lyons vs. Nielsen; 3062, Cullen vs. McMahon; 2284, Haight vs. Drake et al.; 3606, Doelger vs. Bronty et al.

MARINE COURT.—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2426, Ryan vs. Heil; 3086, Wendell vs. Larner; 2866, Weisser vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 2938, Ingraham vs. Crane; 3004, Higgins vs. Kennedy; 3131, Knoblack vs. Sanger; 2901, Warschaw vs. Luby; 2739, Langenbach vs. Haley; 2503, Bruce et al. vs. Muhlig; 2962, Magner vs. Ferguson; 2962, Byington vs. Kinson; 2779, Colin vs. Aubrey; 3087, Wilmerding vs. Carter; 2923, Dakes vs. Hepstein; 2927, Benkeser vs. Anderson.

MARINE COURT—PART III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Watt; 2626, Kierat vs. Hadan; 3766, Jackson vs. Duffy; 2552, Gurnsey et al. vs. Tenne; 2612, Aston vs. Corwin; 2867, Orphoulbourne vs. Hervey; 2047, Chamberlain vs. Chicago, Rutland and Lackawanna Railroad Company; 2978, Bennet vs. Bjorkman; 3371, Lenah vs. Schaffer; 3490, Sproesig vs. Laior; 3512, Palmer vs. Lowenthal; 2710, Hanlon vs. Herman; 2813, Baker et al. vs. Carter; 2942, Cahill vs. Ferguson; 3026, Miller vs. Malloy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Aaron Harris, Lewis Harris, arson and perjury; John Hughes, Timothy Murphy, Thomas Dunphy, Henryman, grand larceny; Patrick Slattery, grand larceny; Charles Howe, larceny from the person; Robert Saunders, larceny from the person; John Arnold, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—No decisions were handed down in the Court of Appeals this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fletcher.

Foley vs. Green; motion for injunction is denied, with $10 costs to abide event. (See opinion.)

By Judge Brady.

Charles Halbe vs. Herderick; motion granted.
Mills et al. vs. Brennan et al.; motion granted.
Rosenthal vs. Cohen; motion granted.
Vogel et al. vs. Cohn; motion granted.
W. J. Connolly vs. Johanna Connolly; judgment of divorce granted.
Germania Bank of City of New-York vs. Marsh et al.; motion granted.
Mathes vs. Neidig et al.; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.
Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills et al.; motion granted.
Lee vs. Lee; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

JUDGMENT FOR COUNSEL FEES AGAINST THE CITY.

Clark Smith, Assignee of Nelson Smith, vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action was brought to recover counsel fees alleged to have been earned against the City by Nelson Smith, in prosecuting delinquents in the payment of personal taxes to the City. The defense was that the lawyers' fees were limited to the costs recovered from the delinquents, and that there was no appropriation of other fund out of which payment could be made. The court held otherwise, and the appointment and services having been proven, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $5,514.

Deyelin, Miller & Troll for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Foster for defendant.

HONORS TO AN EX-EMPRESS.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing under date of Nov. 15, says: "The Ste. Eugenie mass, at the Church of St. Augustin, was this morning more numerously attended than the one celebrated there a year ago in honor of the Ex-Empress. All those Bonapartists who remain loyal to the imperial widow and her son made a point of being present at it. MM. Pietri, Rouher, Paul De Cassagnac, Galloni D'Istria, Pinard, Violet le Duc, and Verley, arrived nearly half an hour before the commencement of the mass, and became the centre of a very elegant crowd which gathered on the steps of the principal door. They were joined by several military men in undress uniform, among whom were Gens. Fleury, Palikao, Castelnau and Col. Verley, formerly commander of the Cent Guards. The Duc De Grammont was also a prominent figure on the doorsteps, more by reason of his tall stature than the part he took in the animated conversations which passed there.

Naturally, there were a great many ladies among the 2,500 persons who this morning celebrated the Ste. Eugenie at St. Augustin's Church. I recognized some who belonged to the household of the Ex-Empress, and others her companions during the period of her greatness, took a lead in the fashionable gayeties of Paris and Biarritz. Fortune has not since dealt too hardly with them. But age has been pitiless in its ravages. Nobody unfamiliar with the Tuileries *fêtes*, the Compiègne hunts, the Longchamps Steeplechase, the torch-light *fêtes* of the Skating Club, could have discovered in those faded hot-house plants the belles whose names, not ten seasons back, figured in the 'high life' columns of the *Sport* and *Nain Jaune*. The Empire used up rapidly those admitted to an intimate contemplation of its splendors. In the attendance at the Ste. Eugenie mass of today there were few who had attained eminence or prominence during the first ten years of the late Emperor's reign. Gen. Fleury alone remains of the bold men who hurried the Prince President into the commission of the coup d'Etat. M. Rouher and the handful of Generals beside him were, no doubt, men of mark in 1852. But they were not admitted until much later into the full blaze of court favor. Those partisans of the Napoleonic dynasty who climbed to the top of the ladder after the Italian war are generally, in point of activity and freshness of mind and body, older than the 1830 Evergreens, who meet on Sunday evenings at the house of M. Thiers. I did not notice at the Ste. Eugenie mass a single friend of Prince Napoleon, and I looked in vain for the Prince himself. Neither did I see the Princess Mathilde. One of the features of the manifestation was the profusion of violets worn in the ladies' bonnets, carried in *porte bouquets*, and stuck in the button-holes of paletôts. A pile of these flowers, mingled with sweet-scented white blossoms from the orange and lemon groves of the south, filled the railed-in space in front of a Virgin's altar, and with their fragrance out-incensed the incense. Several old civil list servants and throwbacks of the Empress were shewn by an usher to seats reserved for them in one of the aisles. It would appear, from something said on the door-steps, that the Duc D'Aumale has just engaged twenty of these domestics, with a view to the fêtes he intends to give in the course of the Winter and the Carnival.

The mass was said in less than half an hour. It was a low one, and there was not the smallest attempt made by the officiating priest to evade the orders received from the Prefecture of Police. He could not have celebrated it with less ostentation had the Imperial widow at Chiselhurst never taken the sainted Eugenie for her patroness. The absence of young France is a thing to be noticed. Bonapartism is clearly not the political faith of the generation which has just risen into manhood. Vendors of photographs did a good business at the church door. They sold there basketful of two-sous photographs of the Prince Imperial, who was represented wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Beneath the likeness was a tricolored flag, with, on the white bar, the words, 'All by the people, and for the people.'"

The London *Observer* of Nov. 16 says: "Saturday being the fête day of the Ex-Empress of the French, it was generally expected that there would have been some celebration of the event at Chiselhurst, and Camden place was, in consequence, visited by a large number of inquirers. To the surprise and disappointment of all, except the immediate friends of the imperial family, the only information the lodge-keepers were empowered to give was that the Ex-Empress was not at home, and that there was to be no celebration of the day. There was, however, a celebration, and one of a very genuine if not of a publicly demonstrative character. Throughout the whole day visitors on foot and visitors in carriages, when they found that the Ex-Empress would have no formal reception made for the Roman Catholic Church of Chiselhurst, where lie the remains of Napoleon III., and where they paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Emperor by the presentation of magnificent bouquets. Notwithstanding the expressed wish and orders of the Ex-Empress that no public notice should be taken of her fête day, there came to Camden place many presents of fruit and flowers. Among the latter were some monster bouquets, exquisitely and appropriately arranged. On the surface of one the word Eugenie was tastefully interwoven in violets. Every one of these bouquets was no sooner handed in at Camden House than they were taken to Father Goddard's pretty little church, and made to enlarge the already formidable array of flowers in front of Napoleon's English tomb. Rev. Mr. Goddard was in attendance at the church for the best part of the day, and personally superintended the arrangement of the various bouquets as they arrived. Most of the best bouquets had been sent from several parts of France by special messengers. A new chapel is being erected in Chiselhurst Roman Catholic Church, opposite where the remains of Napoleon III. have lain ever since his death, and to this much more spacious repository they will soon be removed."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sale announced for yesterday at the Exchange, by N. B. Connor, of a house and lot on Thompson street, north of Spring street, was adjourned to Friday of next week, the 12th inst., and no other business was transacted. The attendance at the Exchange was quite large, but as no sales were effected, only the general state of the market was discussed. It is difficult at the present time, with so little doing, to say anything from day to day which should prove of either interest or importance, for not only the public auction business is at a standstill, but sales at private contract are few and far between. But little building is also going on, and both capitalists and investors are waiting as patiently as they can for a more active market. Any change in the condition of affairs will be welcomed, even if prices are to be lower; and as fair as we can judge, when the promised improvement in business does begin, it will be on a lower market than has ruled for some years past, but with advancing rates.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, all legal, are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street; the lots together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, lot 21.5 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, Wm. C. Burrell, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: Premises No. 63 Frankfort street, north side, 649 feet east of Vandewater street, embracing a lot in size 25 by 75.9 by 26.9 by 68.11, with a large brick house thereon; premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, 198 feet west of Dover street, embracing a lot in size 26 by 236 by 26.8 by 241, extending though to Water street, and known on that street as No. 186, with two large brick houses thereon. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the following Brooklyn property: Four houses and lots on Tenth street, near Ainsley street; one house and lot on Ninth street, south-east corner of Ainsley street, and one house and lot on Bedford avenue, south-east corner of Heywood street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec 1.

Oliver st., s. s., 55 ft. n. of South st., 40x50..... $12,000
Pearl st., No. 434, e. s., near Roosevelt st., 25x120.8..... 40,000
2d st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.7x44.10..... 14,000
3d st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x48.1..... 12,000
5th st., s. s., 287.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.9x92.4..... 16,800
9th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.11..... 27,000
16th st., n. s., 119.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.8x92..... 11,000
17th st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92..... 2,250
17th st., s. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x92..... 13,850
17th st., s. s., 419 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92..... 3,750
18th st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 6th av., 24.6x70..... 45,000
32d st., n. s., 193.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 26.6x98.9..... 55,000
35th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x98.9..... 27,000
40th st., s. s., 153 ft. w. 2d av., 14x98.9..... 6,000
42d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5..... 28,000
48th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5..... 80,000
58th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5..... 17,000
56th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 150x100.10..... 50
56th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.10..... 50
74th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x102.9..... 8,000
79th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.9..... 28,500
86th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x100..... 13,000
112th st., s. s., 152.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11..... 13,000
Avenue D, w. s., 116 ft. s. of 10th st., 22x98..... 12,000
Pearl st., No. 401..... $1,900
9th av., No. 246, n. e. corner 25th st..... 1,500
Broadway, w. s., 26.6 ft. n. of Clinton place, 26.6x114.4, 21 years, per year..... 3,000
LEASES.
Madison st., No. 107, 10 years, per year..... $1,000
South 5th av., No. 158, 2d and 3d floors, 5 years, per year..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES, —Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years; building 100 feet front by 80 deep; two stories and brick engine-room attached; forty-horse boiler, twenty-horse engine, nearly new; immediate possession; five miles from this City on railroad, forty-two trains daily; fine, healthful location, where property is rapidly advancing in value; very easy terms to desirable parties. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at store No. 439 3d av. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 33 ST. MARK'S PLACE, AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 7TH AV. AND 122D ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th st.)—The three-story and stone high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of St. Mark's place, 334 feet east of 3d av., and known as No. 33; house 26x70 feet; lot 26x112.9 feet.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—Four lots, west side of 7th av., commencing on the south-west corner of 122d st.; corner lot, 25.1x100 feet; inside lots, 25x100 feet each.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 268 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. —A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property, with the building thereon, known as No. 172, 174, 174½, and 176 Mercer st., situate between Houston and Bleecker sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 Nassau st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, IN 35d st., near 5th av.—A full-front four-story handsomely-furnished house; possession immediately. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl, with best reference; is a first-class waitress and a thorough chamber-maid; willing to make herself useful; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch as chamber-maid; is neat with her work; is a good seamstress and a willing, obliging girl; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, aged seventeen, at chamber-work or waiting. Address E. K., No. 254 West Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist; has reference from her last place. Address Judith, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

COOK, LAUNDRESS AND HOUSE-MAID, &c.—By two English young women, thorough cook and washer and ironer, and a thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or general house-work; together or separate; City or country; wages to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is a good cook, and makes the best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, PRUDENT SCOTCH woman as cook in a gentleman's house, or will cook, wash, and iron if desired; is a good cook and laundress, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent references; is an excellent cook; will go to the country. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD cushy cook; understands soup, fish, meats, game, &c., boning and carving; is an excellent baker; can make a variety of desserts and nice side-dishes, jellies, &c.; best City reference, and wages moderate. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is a good baker and pastry cook; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough cook and baker; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert in French dishes, baking pastries, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes employment by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of sewing; would go as lady's maid, housekeeper, or in any other capacity; City or country. City reference. Call or address all week No. 151 East 32d st., third floor.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT the shortest notice with good colored servants for the City and country at reduced wages at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 613 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; is a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman; or as chamber-maid, seamstress, &c.; City or country; wages to suit any; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; speaks little English, but is a strong, active, capable cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wages no object; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE SWEDE girl, who speaks good English; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing and obliging; well recommended. Inquire No. 127 Norfolk st., 4th floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID, who thoroughly understands her business; has good references, and is a beautiful dress and hat maker. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID A PERMAnent situation where her services can be appreciated; she is an excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; has good City references, and may be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A STRONG, Active, capable woman, with four years' recommendations; or can cook, wash, iron, &c., in small family; City or country; at moderate wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SUperior Protestant English girl, as children's nurse; seamstress, or chamber-maid; is very neat, willing and obliging; has a good education, and is fond of children; unexceptionable references; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY competent French girl, with unexceptionable testimonials; is a good seamstress; can operate and cut and make children's clothes; is an experienced nurse and fond of children. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; IS OPEN TO an engagement by week, month, or night; no objection to an invalid or any kind of sickness. Call all the week at No. 161 West 41st st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate on a machine; can be well recommended at her present employer's. Call at No. 209 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN TO take care of children. Can be seen at No. 113 7th av., near 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL, FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, to mind one or two children; has good references. Call at No. 326 East 34th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a French Protestant nurse. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 20 East 57th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN; CAN give the best of references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 53d st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED GERman girl, to sew and take care of children; can give good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS DOES Spain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; will go to a private family or a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman, has very superior reference; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference from her last and former places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the getting up of salads, the care of silver, and waiting in all its branches thoroughly; not afraid to take a man's place; first-class City references. Call at 229 East 20th st., over private stable.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and making salads; will assist with other work if required; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 314 East 31st st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 156 Bowery, supplies promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL, Esq., 156 Bowery.
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations; is a most competent groom and good steady driver. Call or address E. L., or Coachman, at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; understands gardening; can milk, attend a furnace; strictly temperate; a very useful man on a gentleman's place; wages moderate; five years' first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, age twenty-four; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; has first-class reference; willing to make himself useful. Address W. S., No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a good situation for his coachman; perfectly sober, and honest; understands it all about horses; is a Protestant; young man; been in my family for past five years. Call at or address 8 East 57th st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c., French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, of good appearance; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 265 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; City or country. Call or address for four days, J. S., No. 143 West 23d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN MARRIED to a coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 144 5th av., until engaged.

GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, AS groom, or to drive for a physician; is perfectly temperate; understands his business as a groom thoroughly; good reference. Address C. M., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIOUS Swede, who speaks some English, for the Winter, at very low wages; can build fires, tend furnaces, clean boots, sweep, take care of horses, drive, milk, do farm-work, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCHman; thoroughly understands the care of the dining-room and parlors, and is willing to make himself useful; best reference from the City and from Europe. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER, OYSTERMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG American man, who thoroughly understands all parts of the business, opening, cooking, waiting, &c.; is willing to be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG MAN (Swiss) as waiter in a first-class private house; highest of recommendations from his last employer. Address Albert, 68 Amity st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert as his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE STABLE,

Consisting of six SELECTED superior horses, one pair carriage horses and four fast trotters, will be sold to the highest bidder, WITHOUT RESERVE, to-morrow, Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10:30 A. M., at the private stable No. 7 East 33th st. Not only the soundness of the horses is warranted, but the SPEED is warranted also.

A LIGHT OPEN CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND harness, suitable for Park driving or general use, the property of a lady recently deceased, for sale at a reduced price. Apply at Miller's stable, No. 50 West 10th st., before 9 A. M. or after 12 M.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A double or single room, with board, for one or two gentlemen in a private house; terms, $10 and $20 per week. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 586 6th av.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 59 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, at moderate prices; house and table first-class in all respects; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs. Private hotel for families and gentlemen. Good rooms at moderate price. Table d'hote.

A SECOND FLOOR WITH PRIVATE TABLE AND attendance; location, 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 586 6th av. Houses not advertised, registered here.

NO. 45 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

A CARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Madison square can give a choice of well-furnished rooms, with or without board, or private table. Apply to BERGEMAN, confectioners Stevens House.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 27 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 143 EAST 36TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Two large rooms, southern exposure, with good board, at moderate rates for the Winter. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, en suite or single, all conveniences, &c.; private table if desired; an elegant suite on parlor floor; private entrance.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite

NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZATION OF A GENERAL COUNCIL—ELECTION OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP—THE NEW DEPARTURE OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

The action of Bishop Cummins in seceding from the Protestant Episcopal Church took a still more practical direction yesterday. The meeting convened by the Bishop at Association Hall resulted in the setting up of a new church, the adoption of some preliminaries in the nature of organization, and even the election of a Missionary Bishop for the North-west. The meeting had two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Both sessions were well attended by the laity, but the greatest number of presbyters present at any time was seven, in addition to the presiding Bishop. A few ladies were in attendance. At the morning session a declaration of principles was submitted; the Bishop read a long address, proclaiming wide toleration, and indicating the points of difference between the new church and the Protestant Episcopal Church; the first general council of the church was organized, and the church was, in fact, itself constituted. Executive and financial committees were also appointed. The principal business discussed during the afternoon session was as to the advisability of electing a new Bishop, and the result was the selection of Rev. Dr. Cheney as Missionary Bishop for the North-west. Dr. Cheney's *nolo episcopari* was decidedly emphatic, for notwithstanding the urgent representation of Bishop Cummins and other members of the Council that his selection was the special ordering of God, he twice declined the proffered honor. As the matter now stands, a resolution has been adopted to the effect that steps are to be taken with a view to his consecration, should he signify his acceptance of the Episcopate; and meanwhile it is understood that he is to have time to consult with the members of his pastorate in Chicago. The name selected for the new Church is the "Reformed Episcopal Church," and it is founded on the basis of the Prayer-book of 1785.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Bishop Cummins called the meeting to order and offered prayer. A hymn was then sung, after which prayer was again offered by Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Chicago. Bishop Cummins then read the circular convening, and moved the election of Col. Benjamin Aycrigg, of New-Jersey, as Chairman. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Herbert B. Turner was then elected temporary Secretary. The following declaration of principles was next read by Bishop Cummins, who moved that the document be referred to a committee:

I.

The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding the faith once delivered unto the saints, declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God, and the sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed "commonly called the Apostles' Creed;" in the divine institution of the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and in the doctrine of grace, substantially as they are set forth in the thirty-nine articles of religion.

II.

This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of Divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of Church polity.

III.

This Church [illegible] a liturgy which shall not be [illegible] or repressive of [illegible] in [illegible] accepts the Book of [illegible] was revised, proposed, and [illegible] Council of the [illegible] Episcopal Church A. D. 1785, reserving [illegible] to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the [illegible] as may seem [illegible] to the edification of the people, "provided that the substance of the faith be [illegible] entire."

IV.

[illegible] Church condemns and rejects the following [illegible] and strange doctrines as contrary to God's Word:

[illegible] the Church of Christ exists only in [illegible] form of ecclesiastical polity.

[illegible] Christian ministers are priests in [illegible] than that in which all believers are a "[illegible]."

[illegible] Lord's Table is an altar on which [illegible] body of Blood of Christ is offered [illegible].

[illegible] presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a [illegible] in the elements of bread and wine.

[illegible] That [illegible] is inseparably connected with baptism.

The following [illegible] were appointed to examine this declaration of principles and report to the Council: Messrs. [illegible] Crane, of Illinois; Charles D. Kellogg, of New-Jersey; J. A. Sabine, of New-York, and Rev. [illegible] B. Smith, of New-Jersey. After a recess of [illegible] minutes, the committee made the following report:

[illegible] committee [illegible] to consider the Declaration of Principles proposed by Bishop Cummins as the basis of organization of the [illegible] Episcopal Church, do now return the same to this meeting and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, whose names are appended to the call for this meeting as presented by the presiding Bishop, do here and now, in humble reliance upon Almighty God, organize ourselves into a Church, to be known by the style and title of "The Reformed Episcopal Church," in conformity with the foregoing declaration of principles, and with Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., as presiding Bishop.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, after which the Chairman formally declared that by the vote of the Presbyters and laymen present, they had organized a church to be known as the "Reformed Episcopal Church," with Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., as their presiding Bishop. The chair was then resigned to Bishop Cummins, who offered up prayer for the blessing of God upon the work which they had accomplished.

Bishop Cummins next read an elaborate address, which contained a great deal of matter in respect to the changes which have taken place in the Episcopal Church in this country and in England. Referring more immediately to the purpose of the meeting, he said that they had come together under circumstances of deep solemnity. They had not met to destroy but to restore, not to pull down but to reconstruct. They would "build up again the old waste places, and raise up the foundation of past generations;" they would "repair the breach and restore the old path to dwell in." The prayer-book of 1785 was, he said, the basis upon which they took their stand, and having given a long history of that prayer-book, he proceeded to discuss the differences which existed between it and that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The words "priest" and "altar" were not, he said, to be found in the proposed book, and consequently many now-called "priestly" acts were either omitted or devolved upon the officiating "minister." The difference in the baptismal service was very marked. Neither had the Nicene creed been retained, and the clause "He descended into Hell" was omitted from the Apostles' creed, which, as mentioned in a note in the preface of this book, was not found in any other creed nor mentioned by any writer until about the beginning of the fifth century. These were the chief alterations made in the prayer-book by the convention of 1785, so far as they affected doctrine, but other and less important improvements and additions were made. Was the prayer-book of 1785, it might be asked, perfect, free from objection? By no means. Nothing human was free from imperfection; but this they claimed, that since the beginning of the Reformation of the thirteenth century, no prayer-book had ever yet been set forth so unexceptionable, and so near conformity to Holy Scripture. They received it as a precious boon from their fathers, but they reserved to themselves full liberty to amend, alter or abridge this book as the Lord might guide them by His Holy Spirit. This, then, was their attitude toward their brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They were not schismatics; no man could be a schismatic who did not deny the faith. They did not deorganize; they were restorers of the old, repairers of the breaches—reformers. They declared to their brethren, who with great indignation had lifted up their voices against them, and to those who had raised the hand of human might to overwhelm them, that the Lord God of Gods and the Lord Jesus Christ the head over all things, He knew, and all His people should know, that not in rebellion or transgression against the Lord had they done this thing, but that it might be a witness between them and those who censured and opposed them. Toward all Christian people of like precious faith their attitude was that only of love, of sympathy and of earnest desire to co-operate with them in the extension of the kingdom of the Redeemer. They regarded their movement only as a step toward the closer union of all Evangelical Christendom, and for this they would labor and pray. They gladly acknowledged the validity of the ministerial orders of their brethren whom God had sent into His vineyard, and whose labors in the Lord He had accepted and blessed. They should invite all ministers of evangelical churches to occupy their pulpits and to take part in their services, and they should rejoice to meet their flocks as often as might be expedient around the Lord's table, and acknowledge that they, "being many, were one body in Christ." In conclusion he prayed that the God of peace might make them perfect in every good work, to do His will.

Bishop Cummins then announced that the meeting was the first ecclesiastical council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and that general business could be proceeded with.

Mr. Crane proposed a resolution to the effect that the general meetings of the church be called the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and shall be composed of the representatives of the entire church, and under that name shall hold and dispose of temporalities; also, that the council shall be held annually on the second Wednesday in May.

The resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Crane, it was also voted to choose four ministers and five laymen as a Standing Committee, three laymen as a Finance Committee, and one layman as Treasurer. A vote by ballot was then taken, and the following were elected as the committees:

Standing Committee—Rev. Marshall B. Smith, New-Jersey; Rev. B. B. Leacock, New-York; Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., Illinois; Rev. Mason Gallagher, New-Jersey; George M. Tibbets, New-York; Dr. G. A. Sabine, New-York; Alexander G. Tyng, Illinois; Gordon S. Hubbard, and Charles D. Kellogg, New-Jersey.

Finance Committee—Benjamin Aycrigg, New-Jersey; Albert Crane, Illinois, and James McCarter, New-York.

James L. Morgan, of Brooklyn, was elected Treasurer, and Herbert B. Turner was made the permanent Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Wylie, a Presbyterian clergyman of Nyack, who was formerly an Episcopalian, made a short address expressing his gratification with the work of the morning, and conveying the congratulations of several of his religious persuasion.

Rev. Dr. Cheney proposed that the presiding Bishop, and the committees elected, be appointed an executive committee to draft a constitution and consider suggestions for the amendment of the Prayer Book until the meeting of the next General Council. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Rev. Mason Gallagher, it was resolved that the presiding Bishop and the standing committee be authorized to prepare forms for the ordination of ministers.

Rev. Mr. Leacock offered the following provisional rules for the government of the church until the meeting of the General Council:

1. Ministers in good standing in other churches shall be received into this church on letters of dismission, without reordination, they sustaining a satisfactory examination on such points as may hereafter be determined, and subscribing to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this church.

2. All ordinations of Bishops and other ministers in this church shall be performed by one or more Bishops with the laying on of hands by the presbyters.

3. Communicants in good standing in other Evangelical Churches shall be received on presentation of a letter of dismissal, or other satisfactory evidence.

These rules were unanimously adopted.

The Doxology having been sung, Bishop Cummins pronounced the benediction, and the morning session was brought to a termination.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The council reassembled at 3 o'clock, Bishop Cummins presiding. The minutes of the morning's proceedings were in the first instance read and confirmed.

Bishop Cummins then pointed out that the first thing to be done by all of them, and more especially by the laity, was to organize churches and congregations in the different parts of the country. He proposed himself to begin the organization of a congregation in this City. He had received a letter from Le Porte, Ind., conveying the heartfelt congratulations of ten communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the steps which they had taken. He had also in his possession the names of twenty-five clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church who were ready to take churches and parishes and congregations in communion with the Reformed Episcopal Church as soon as they could be provided. He had now, he said, to bring before the council a question of momentous importance and vital in its character, and he asked them to approach it most seriously, solemnly, and prayerfully. It was whether, at that first meeting of the council, they should proceed to the election of a Bishop—a Bishop beside himself—to take part in the administration and government of their church. The Old Catholic movement began in 1871, with a single curé of souls, in the City of Munich, and, after the lapse of two years, they had forty priests, or, as they (the Reformed Episcopal Church) would call them, presbyters. They started better than the Old Catholic, but still the question forced itself upon them whether they had any need for another Bishop. This question they had to seriously discuss and determine, and he trusted that every word that might be said would be inspired by the spirit of God. Did they need another Bishop? He confessed that up to the previous night he did not think another Bishop was needed, and that he himself could do all the episcopal work of the Church. But now facts had come to his knowledge which led him to the opinion that in the West a Bishop might be needed. They had no occasion for a diocesan Bishop for the present, but what they wanted was an itinerant missionary Bishop. He was not prepared to say more than this at present, but he submitted the matter to the wisdom of the council. If a Bishop were needed, it was better that he should be selected at once, as otherwise he could not be appointed before the meeting of the council in next May.

Rev. Marshall B. Smith, in order to test the feeling of the meeting, moved that a Bishop for the West should be appointed at the present session.

In submitting the resolution he took occasion to say that the courage of the presiding Bishop had been unequaled since the days of Luther.

Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, of Connecticut, thought that they should have two additional Bishops. The South, he contended, wanted a Bishop as well as the West.

Mr. Tibbets, of Troy, thought they had better not proceed to the election of a Bishop until they had become more consolidated.

Mr. Turner said there was a happy medium. He desired to see the apostolic succession perpetuated, and as it seemed to him that they needed a Bishop in the West, he believed a missionary Bishop would not meet their requirements. They needed their President here to establish a church in this great City of New-York. If the South wanted a Bishop, then one of their two Bishops could go there until an appointment was made next Whitsuntide.

Mr. Crane thought the appointment was absolutely necessary, and that being so, he could urge nothing stronger in favor of the resolution.

Bishop Cummins believed that but one Bishop was needed to do the episcopal work, so far, but it would be impossible to anticipate the wants of a month to come. If the council were to elect a brother, he had in his mind one who was already a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but he believed that if he was elected without his knowledge, and if this bishoprick were offered him, he would accept it. He was an old man and could not do much work, but he felt that his high character and standing would be of incalculable advantage to their Church. Standing by his side, he believed that it would be for them the dawn of the day of the Lord. Suppose he were offered the episcopate, and accepted it, he felt that his name would carry the City of New-York as the name of no other man could. Bishop Cummins further eulogized the clergyman in question, but did not mention his name.

Rev. Dr. Cheney said it seemed to him that for the next five months they could get along with the Bishop they had. He believed, however, that the requirements of the Church in the future would necessitate the appointment of several Bishops. In his opinion this movement would extend more in the West than in the East; that within two months they would have a church in Chicago; that there would be one also in Peoria, and he thought they ought to have churches also in Detroit and St. Louis.

Col. Aycrigg had no doubt as to the necessity which existed for the appointment of another Bishop.

Rev. Mr. Smith then proposed to modify his resolution to the effect that a Missionary Bishop be elected for the North-west.

The election was then proceeded with, the council first committing themselves to silent prayer and afterward singing a hymn. The vote was taken by orders, the seven presbyters present and the Bishops voting in the first instance. Bishop Cummins stated that he had been in the habit of voting at the Diocesan Conventions of Kentucky, and that he would exercise his right to vote unless it was challenged.

Mr. George M. Tibbetts, and Col. Aycrigg, were appointed tellers, and having examined the ballot papers, the voting was as follows: For Dr. Cheney, 7; for Rev. Mr. Smith, 1. As the vote recorded for Mr. Smith came from Dr. Cheney, the selection was held to be unanimous.

Dr. Cheney here sought to say a few words, but it was ruled that to address the meeting during the process of election would be out of order.

The vote was next submitted to the laity, who confirmed Dr. Cheney's election, there being 18 ayes and 1 no.

Bishop Cummins then announced the election of Dr. Cheney, after which the *Gloria in Excelcis* was sung.

Rev. Dr. Cheney then addressed the meeting, and said he felt pained at the selection which had been made. It was not, he said, altogether unexpected, for he had heard his name mentioned in connection with the matter at a conference held on the previous evening. He could not, however, assume that he would be elected, and so could not express the feeling of his heart, that under no circumstance would it be possible for him to accept that office in the church. The office of a Bishop, he said, was unspeakably repugnant to him; and he proceeded to state at length his reasons for not accepting it. He said that neither his mental nor physical constitution qualified him for the office, but he chiefly relied on the fact that the discharge of the duties of a missionary Bishop would interfere with those other duties which he owed to the members of his pastorate in Chicago, with whom he had been connected for many years, and whom he could not thus abandon. He felt that he would do wrong to accept the episcopate.

Rev. Mr. Smith observed that the acceptance of the office was in no way inconsistent with the holding of his pastorate in Chicago.

Rev. Mr. Leacock appealed strongly to Dr. Cheney to accept the office, and urged that the call came from God.

Bishop Cummins made a similar appeal, and said that if now he hesitated to accept this ordering of God, it would be the first time he had occasion to be disappointed with him.

Mr. Turner moved that the Executive Committee be directed to take such steps as might be necessary for the consecration of the Bishop elect if he should signify his acceptance of the episcopate.

This resolution was adopted, but Dr. Cheney still declined, and ultimately it was agreed that he should have time to consult his congregation in Chicago.

Arrangements were then made for printing a journal of the first proceedings of the general council.

The council adjourned sine die. A meeting of the Executive Committee was, however, held in the evening.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE FOUNDLINGS.

Sister Irene, having charge of the Foundling Hospital, in Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue, notified the Board of Health, yesterday, that three of the infants in her care were suffering from small-pox. The ambulance of the department was at once dispatched to the institution, and the little sufferers removed to the Fever Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. Subsequently, Drs. Hamilton and Roberts visited the institution, vaccinated the remaining children, and disinfected the building. No further fears are entertained regarding the matter.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

A BUSY DAY IN WALL STREET.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS—PACIFIC MAIL BUOYANT—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Speculation in Wall street yesterday was influenced in a great degree by the various rumors spread abroad concerning the tenor of the President's Message, and its recommendations as to financial measures. The chief points upon which speculation hinged were, whether he would recommend inflation, or a contraction of legal tenders to bring about specie resumption. There was a general belief that he would not counsel any measures likely to produce monetary stringency, and, as a consequence, the stock market was buoyant for the best part of the day. The message was not published in time to allow the street to become thoroughly informed as to the actual recommendation to Congress, and speculation, waiting for its cue, hesitated at the close of business. The first part of the message, printed in the afternoon extras as soon as received, was eagerly perused, and the announcement of the probable peaceful settlement of the Spanish difficulty had an encouraging effect upon operations for a rise. It was believed that Congress would be in favor of making the $44,000,000 reserve a part of the permanent circulation of the country, this opinion being stimulated by occasional dispatches from Washington, where news of probable action in financial measures is being rapidly obtained by agents of prominent houses in Wall street. At one time in the day there was a sharp reaction in prices, owing to a mistake in the report of the Clearing-house. The report gave the legal tenders on hand at $35,535,000, a decrease since Monday of $1,450,000. Afterward it was discovered that the amount had been misstated; that it should be $37,135,000, which would show an increase of $150,000. The outstanding loan certificates are $13,300,000, of which only $11,800,000 are in use.

The express companies reported large receipts of currency from the West, and also noted a shipment toward the South and South-west, to move cotton and pack the pork crop. The London dispatches were extremely favorable, an advance in American securities and London consols being noticeable. The Bank of England gained £102,000. Erie continues strong on the other side, the quotations ranging from 38¼ to 38½, about eight and a half per cent. higher than the point to which it fell in the panic. There is still considerable discussion in Wall street concerning the new issue of stock, which it was cabled over was about to be issued. Several of the prominent Erie operators in Wall street assert their belief that no issue of $22,000,000 will be made, and are regulating their speculations accordingly. They believe that the dispatch was got up for stock-jobbing purposes, and think that the effect which it was believed would result from its publication has not and will not occur.

Rumors were in circulation during the day of the formation of a new clique to bull Pacific Mail and some of the lighter stocks, but it was impossible to obtain accurate information as to the names of its members. Nothing will now be done in the way of negotiating with the Government for the sale or charter of several of the Pacific Mail steamers, as the peaceful solution of the Spanish difficulty has rendered their use unnecessary. Pacific Mail stock yesterday suddenly became very active, and advanced from 32½ to 36, with large dealings. It fell back at the close to 35@35⅛. The large increase in the earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad leads to a heavy speculation on the bull side of the stock, in the expectation that a dividend will be declared on both the common and preferred. The advance yesterday was about one and one-half per cent., with a slight falling off at the close. Union Pacific, in consequence of the discontinuance of the suits against the road, has been steadily worked upward for several days back. The advance in Western Union during the day was about two per cent. The general feeling in the street at present is that the financial situation is growing better every day, and that Congress will show itself willing to take wise measures for reviving business and putting it upon a solid basis. The default of the Kansas Pacific in the payment of interest was not considered of much importance in Wall street, particularly as it had been anticipated for some time that it would be unable to meet its obligations.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gold Exchange Bank, held yesterday, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles H. Harney, Richard L. Edwards, T. F. B. Parker, Henry M. Benedict, Townsend Cox, John F. Underhill, E. Cornelius Benedict, E. O. Read, Simon Schafer, B. K. Stevens, C. W. Keep.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AND THE LONDON SPECULATORS.

It is stated by parties in correspondence with London, that Mr. McDougall, the Erie stockholder, who would not be put down in the meeting at which President Watson presided, is about taking further steps to obtain the information which was withheld from him at the time he persisted in asking untimely questions. It is said that he has engaged a London lawyer to come to New-York and ask for leave to inspect the books of the Erie Company, and that this deputy will make a tour of the different railroads which are likely to be saddled upon Erie. The result of his investigation will be made known to the English public, upon his return, in pamphlets or in the columns of the press, as may seem advisable. Mr. McDougall is represented as extremely anxious to find out just how Erie is situated, and it is said he is willing to disburse his funds in the attempt. That something of more than usual importance is on foot, is evident by the disinclination of German bankers to have anything more to do with Erie except in light transactions. The Erie Directors deny that any of the proposed $22,000,000 of Erie stock has been issued by them, and state that the matter has not yet been brought up before the board to be passed upon. The main point at question is the legality of the issue. Railroad men say that the company has no right to put out more stock, and that if it is done it will be in direct violation of the law.

WHAT FINANCIERS THINK OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, the messages of the President and Secretary of the Treasury were the chief topics of discussion. A diversity of opinions prevailed as to the policy and practicability of the proposed remedies to the finances of the country. It was urged on some hands that the opinions of the President and Secretary were carefully worded, and that they were in reality non-committal, except as to the desirability of specie resumption. Financiers, as a rule, took the ground that the $44,000,000 reserve, which has already been encroached on to the extent of several millions, would finally be made part of the permanent circulation of the country, and that specie resumption would occur when the supply of gold exceeded the demand for it from abroad. This would come about when the balance of trade for some time is proved to be in our favor. No contraction of currency would be needed to bring about specie resumption in that case, and it would follow as a matter of course. It was conceded on all sides that a return to specie payments would be in every way desirable, but it was argued that it should not be forced, but natural. So far as the influence upon the market is concerned, it was remarked that no attention need be paid to the matter, as we are now in the midst of a substantial recovery, and prices are only half way back to the figures at which they ranged before the panic. While the message of the Secretary is unfavorable to an issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, the necessities of the Government are steadily putting it into circulation. So, while theory is in favor of contraction, the real wants of the country are bringing out the greenbacks. Congress cannot act upon the recommendations in the message until they have been thoroughly canvassed, and some time will elapse before any danger of contraction is to be dreaded.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the library, Second avenue and Eleventh street, last evening. The President, Frederic De Peyster, occupied the chair. After organizing the Secretary acknowledged the receipt of contributions from Charles Francis Adams, Gen. Edward Maguire, of the United States Corps of Engineers; from Yale College, and from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army. A paper by Francis Parkman, of Boston, on "The Invasion of the Mohawk Country, 1666," was read by the Librarian. It was an interesting memoir of the very early days of this country. It cited an account of Coursell's expedition from Quebec to the land of the Mohawks, and his somewhat hasty retreat. It narrated, also, subsequent campaigns, which culminated in the complete rout of the Mohawks. At the close of the paper, Mr. J. B. Varnum, in a few enthusiastic remarks, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Parkman for his excellent paper, which was carried. The death of Hon. Richard Yates, Ex-Governor of Illinois, Ex-Senator, &c., a corresponding member of the society, was announced.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS—THE CASE OF COLLECTOR BADEAU—TESTIMONY OF THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

The investigation into the charges preferred by the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty against District Attorney Britton was resumed yesterday at noon by Hon. Gilbert H. Spier. Attorney General Barlow, assisted by Ex-District Attorney Morris and Col. A. C. Davis, counsel for the Committee of Fifty, conducted the prosecution. Gen. B. F. Tracy looked after the interests of Mr. Britton. The subject of the election frauds was taken up at the point where it had been left when the investigation was adjourned on Monday evening. Mr. Levi B. Faron, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, presented a number of affidavits relating to election frauds which had been filed during the term of office of Mr. Britton's predecessor. These affidavits were produced to show the evidence which came into the hands of Mr. Britton in relation to the election frauds. Daniel M. Norton, a lawyer, testified that he called on Mr. Britton with affidavits showing the innocence of one of the men who had been convicted of fraud, and clearly establishing who the guilty parties really were. Witness stated that Mr. Britton treated him discourteously and refused to read the affidavits. On cross-examination Norton said that he drank as other men drink, but on the day of the interview with Britton to which he had testified had taken nothing stronger than coffee. R. Cornell White and John W. Hunter, of the Committee of Seventy and the Committee of One Hundred, testified to interviews with Mr. Britton in relation to the cases of men charged with election frauds, and as to the want of vigor shown by that official in having indictments found, and the accused parties brought to trial. Mr. Hunter had no clear recollections of the interviews that took place, but he remembered distinctly saying to Mr. Britton in relation to witnesses whose presence the District Attorney constantly failed to procure, that it was wonderful how often some men were afflicted with small-pox. This was said in reference to an excuse that had been repeatedly offered for the non-attendance of certain witnesses.

The second charge, known as the Badeau charge, was then taken up. It is alleged that Mr. Isaac Badeau, Collector of Taxes for Brooklyn for six years previous to July, 1872, had improperly retained the city moneys, and that Mr. Britton had shielded him from indictment by the Grand Jury. Mr. Wm. A. Coit, who was chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, charged with investigating the various city departments, testified that he, with another member of the committee, had several conversations with Mr. Britton relative to the Badeau case; that Mr. Britton misled him as to the time of the sitting of the Grand Jury on one occasion, and on another, speaking of the Badeau case, made use of the remark, "I will not permit any man to go before the Grand Jury." On cross-examination, Mr. Coit denied that while conducting an investigation into the affairs of the Corporation Counsel's office, he had gone to Mr. De Witt and stated that he had two reports in his pocket, one favorable to and the other against Mr. De Witt, and promised that if that gentleman would cash a mortgage which he (Coit) presented the favorable report would be sent in. The witness, however, admitted that he had asked Mr. De Witt to cash a mortgage while the investigation by the committee, of which he was Chairman, was pending in the Corporation Counsel's office, but stated in explanation that he was a real estate broker, and it was part of his business to get people to cash mortgages. He had known Mr. De Witt for many years.

Mr. Charles A. Bayles, foreman of the Kings County Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury for October, 1872, testified that he had received a communication at his house while foreman of that Grand Jury from Mr. Chittenden, of the Committee of Fifty, in relation to Collector Badeau. The communication contained an affidavit showing in what manner Mr. Badeau had violated the charter, and a quotation of the clause violated. Witness was at the time a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and prejudiced against Mr. Britton. He consequently, after reading the paper to the Grand Jury, took it to Judge Reynolds without consulting Mr. Britton. His remembrance of Judge Reynolds' opinion was that as Collector Badeau had retained the money for some time after collection, in accordance with a practice in vogue in the Collector's office from time immemorial, and without felonious intent, it would not be proper to indict him, but that if it was shown that he had profited by the money so retained, the City could sue him civilly for the amount of profit. Mr. Britton gave similar advice when afterward consulted, and no indictment was therefore found.

Attorney General Barlow—Q.—Was it in consequence of what Mr. Britton told you and the other members of the Grand Jury with regard to the absence of felonious intent on the part of Badeau in retaining the money, although his action was clearly in violation of the statute before you then, that no indictment was found against Badeau—that the matter was not investigated? A.—I think it was. I am under that impression. The witness on cross-examination said that although prejudiced against Mr. Britton at the commencement of the sitting of that Grand Jury, the prejudice was entirely dissipated by the action of Mr. Britton in assisting the Jury in their deliberations.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony, it being 5 o'clock, the investigation was adjourned until to-day.

INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON.

Sheriff Brennan's "humanity" is apparently inexhaustible. The two convicted Ring thieves, Ingersoll and Farrington, still remain in the Tombs, giving daily levées. On Monday Ingersoll's wife called on him and remained some time. Yesterday Ingersoll's father, mother, and sister called in the morning and remained with the chair-maker of Ring fame for more than an hour. Farrington's father and mother were also present during the interview. Deputy Sheriff Shields was on hand promptly at 10 o'clock, but had received no orders to escort the criminals to their future home at Sing Sing. It was reported at the Tombs, yesterday, that certain influences are being brought to bear on the authorities to grant a delay of a "few days," in order to enable the convicts to finish some unsettled business. The better portion of the community indulge the hope that the unsettled business has nothing to do with transfers of certain real estate in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and this City, but this is perhaps a mistaken impression on the part of the public. From present indications, Messrs. Ingersoll and Farrington will occupy Cell No. 4 in the City Prison for another day or so.

THE SAVINGS BANKS AND THE POOR.

The official report on the savings banks of this City and County sets forth the following facts: There are forty-one savings banks, with 470,417 depositors, with an aggregate deposit of $169,503,273. One would think that a population of less than one million, of which number the above is so large a proportion, could pass through a considerable of a panic with so large a fund in reserve.

We understand it is quite common to find the paupers on the island with passbooks with considerable sums to their credit. We hope that the Bureau of Charities, which has been recently established, if it does no other good, will regulate this class of impostors. But besides this class, which are no doubt quite numerous, there are other classes which have just claims on societies, trades-unions and the like, which should be remanded to the care and support of reserved funds accumulated by the weekly or monthly contributions of the members. All persons who claim charitable aid this Winter should be compelled to make good their claim by an honest exposé of their wants and the reasons therefor.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

No additional men were taken on at the Navy-yard yesterday, but the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The Colorado, being entirely finished, and having all her armament and stores shipped, went into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock. She is now ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice. Capt. Shufelt, the new executive officer of the Navy-yard, assumed his duties yesterday. There is nothing new to note in connection with the other ships belonging to the United States Navy at present undergoing repairs. The repairs on the Spanish frigate Arapiles are within a few hours of completion. She will go off the dry-dock to ship her armament and stores to-day or to-morrow. The Tennessee is expected at the Navy-yard by the middle of next week. The Gettysburg had not arrived yesterday, but was hourly expected. Drafts of men from Erie and Philadelphia arrived during the day.

SHIP-BUILDING AT STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Jacob S. Ellis will to-day launch, at his ship-yard in Tottenville, the largest and finest vessel ever built on Staten Island. She is a three-masted schooner, and her dimensions are as follows: 138 feet length of keel, 36 feet breadth of beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and 6 feet between decks. She has double decks fore and aft, and fore and aft poop-decks. Her measurement is 786 tons, carpenter's measurement. Length on deck, from taffrail to stern, 160 feet. She has an 18-inch keel, and is built of Staten Island oak and Georgia pine. Her owners are E. S. Powell & Co., of New-York, who intend her for the service between Washington and this City. Her cabins are finished with black walnut and chestnut, with all the modern improvements. She has a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons, with a draft of 14 feet of water, 7 feet when light. Length of foremast 88 feet; mainmast, 89 feet; mizenmast, 90 feet; bowsprit, 20 feet outboard; jibboom, 25 feet outboard; topmasts, 52 feet long. The cost of the vessel is estimated at $45,000. She will be commanded by Capt. J. Williams, of New-York.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 3, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE OCEAN DISASTER.

SURVIVORS LEAVE LONDON FOR PARIS.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY EXPRESSED—SHOP-KEEPERS TAKE NO PAYMENT FROM THEM FOR PURCHASES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Eleven of the survivors from the Ville du Havre departed for Paris to-night. The railway company kindly provided a saloon car for them. During their short stay in London everybody vied with each other in comforting the survivors. Marks of affection were evinced, the store-keepers refused to accept payment. These offers were resisted with difficulty. The steamer's agents provided funds, while Morgan, Browns, and others offered a home. All this was unnecessary, as several of the surviving gentlemen saved a sufficiency of funds. Mr. Bishop had £300 in English notes and gold. It is a remarkable fact that several others seemingly had ample time to dress completely.

Bishop's watch stopped at 2:28 o'clock. Cramer's watch stopped exactly at 2:30. This leads to a supposition that much valuable time was lost in lowering the boats, owing to the utter absence of discipline after the collision. No orders were given. The officers were distracted. Each helped himself. This fact is undisputed. The long-boat contained no first-class passengers. Sailors and coal-boys rushed and took possession, all rescues being effected subsequently.

The Scotch ship was prevented from preparing immediately for the rescue from its ignorance as to whether serious damage was done to the steamer, which arose probably from inability to communicate in French. Consequently, the Loch Earn's boats were not lowered until the steamer had gone down.

No life-preserver was in its proper place. One gentleman, searching vainly through four cabins, ascertained that the occupants of three or four cabins in the midships were probably killed when the Scotchman struck the Ville du Havre. The most of those rescued had been floating from half an hour to an hour before they were picked up. The Scotchmen had little comfort to extend to the rescued beyond open hearts and good will. The ladies changed their drenched night-dresses for sailors' clothing. It soon, however, became a question whether the Loch Earn offered safety to those on board. Capt. Surmont declared his determination to transfer the crew to some other ship when possible, leaving the passengers behind. This was resisted by the mate and Belknap, and, after consultation with the carpenter, they overcame, with some difficulty, Surmont's opposition, when the Trimountain was sighted. A transfer was effected, and the American Captain, who is married, offered the ladies increased comfort in the neat cabin occupied by his wife. Still, when a landing was effected at Cardiff at twilight on Monday, the ladies were in a state of semi-nudity, some having only blankets to protect them, and no bonnets, and their feet covered with sailors' stockings. They arrived at the hotel, when the agents immediately provided clothing.

All the ladies assembled in the parlor, having short notice to dress prior to their departure for London. When the signal was given, the gentlemen asked whether they were ready, and the door was opened, when all realized the fearful tragedy, all the ladies being clad in mourning. The heroism of the ladies was beyond all praise, that of Miss Hunter being especially conspicuous. All gratefully acknowledge the motherly care with which they were treated.

At the time of the collision the second officer was in charge of the ship. He perished. The sailor on the lookout was rescued. He maintains that ten minutes prior to the catastrophe he reported to the officer in charge, and that the latter gave confused directions to the man at the wheel.

The few saved owe their lives to the sagacity of the engineer, who stopped the engines in time, thus preventing further loss of life by shortening the distance between the Scotchman and the steamer. Only one among the crew of the steamer knows English, the remainder are all French. The steamer was steering east south-east on the starboard tack, taking off two points prior to striking. The Scotchman was running three points free on the port tack. The weather was clear and starlight. The ship had all sails except studding-sails set. Two hours later the sea became rough.

A court of inquiry is opened at Cardiff.

An endeavor was made to interview Capt. Surmont, who blames the officer in charge, beyond which he is unable to satisfactorily explain.

There are no signs of the Loch Earn.

The American Consul, who is absent from duty, has sent letters of condolence to London, regretting that he had not heard of the catastrophe in time.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY SURVIVORS.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The detailed account given by the survivors is harrowing and distressing.

Mr. Waite and his sister were separated in the vortex caused by the sinking ship throwing up waves.

Miss Breeden left the wreck hand in hand with her father. The latter was drowned.

Mr. Bishop had secured two planks, and gave one to his friend, Mr. Taylor, who was drowned. The former narrowly escaped. A sailor attaching himself to his plank, he left it, and swam for another.

McClosky Butt, a lad of seventeen years, says he was roused from sleep. He rushed on deck, and found nearly everybody praying. Mrs. Bulkley prayed aloud. It sounded like inspiration.

Judge Peckham was standing near his wife, encouraging her and saying: "If we go down, let us go bravely."

Butt observed Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Platt, and Mrs. Kennett. The latter had her infant, a favorite with all the passengers. She handed it to the nurse while fetching the second child. Before she was able to return the ship went down.

Butt thinks he floated twenty minutes on a spar. Many were prevented from swimming by their overcoats.

Capt. Surmont remains at Cardiff, prostrated.

All attribute the blame to want of discipline.

THE SHIP SIGHTED BY THE STEAMER BEFORE THE COLLISION.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6 A. M.—Later details of the wreck of the Ville du Havre report that the Loch Earn was sighted by those on board the steamer from fifteen to seventeen minutes before the collision occurred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR AFRICA—SPECIE FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6 A. M.—The steamer Manitoban has been chartered to take troops to Cape Coast Castle, to reinforce Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The White Star steamer which sailed from Liverpool for New-York yesterday took out $50,000 in specie.

GERMANY.

THE ULTRAMONTANE AGITATION IN POSEN—STATE OF SIEGE FEARED.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily Telegraph* says that the City of Posen will probably be declared in a state of siege, in consequence of the prevailing Ultramontane agitation.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,400; prices weak; fair to good native Steers selling at $4@$4 80; choice to extra, $5@$5 50; Cows and Texans, $2 50@$3 85; shipments, 589. Live Hogs active; receipts, about 43,000; prices firm; sales at $4 10@$4 30 for common to choice, with a few extra at $4 35@$4 40, closing strong; shipments, nearly 7,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Robert Reid, H. M. Keith, Fred. Ricketts, Wm. Leith, G. L. Winsor, Charles Knowles, Capt. H. W. Hewitt, Capt. C. T. Russell, Mrs. Russell and nurse, Miss Russell, J. B. Griffiths, Geo. S. Lawrence, Mr. Davidson, Thos. H. Craig, Mr. Cassells, Robert Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Clara Mitchell, Miss L. L. Craige.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss W. M. Brown, A. De Lorne, John Larkin, T. H. Broome, Wellington Perry, Peter Conroy, and six in steerage.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Havana.—H. G. Cattell and wife, E. J. Cattell, Victor Paulis.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—Mr. Wilton, Geo. Smart, Geo. Dodson, Benito Pomar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:07 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises. 4:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:36 | Gov. Island..7:25 | Hell Gate....8:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, James Hand; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; General Sedgwick, Gates, Mystic, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Ceres, (Norw.,) Roe, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Vero F., (Ital.,) Renzela, Hull, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Fratelli, (Aust.,) Corbiet, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Rebecca, (Aust.,) Ceterovich, Dublin, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Manuco Penca, (Span.,) Cadiz, Galway & Casada; Belle of the Bay, Williams, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie; Prairie Rose, Griffin, Elizabethport, Walsh, Field & Way; D. A. Hanson, Oneman, Gibraltar for orders, H. Baetjer; Parepa, Prichard, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and 186 passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly winds and gales the entire passage; Nov. 30, 4 P. M., 350 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met a White Star Line steamer, bound E.; same day, 7 P. M., 336 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National and an Anchor Line steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Nov. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks. Nov. 25, experienced a cyclone from E. to S. and to N. N. E., with tremendous sea.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Henderson, Trieste Nov. 2, Messina 7th, Palermo 9th, and Gibraltar 14th, with fruit and 51 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 28, lat. 35 37, lon. 62 39, had a hurricane from S. to S. W., lasting ten hours, stove boat and cabin doors; 17th, lat. 35 31, lon. 17 35, passed British frigate Zephyr, bound S.; same time, passed ship Willis Castle, (of Liverpool,) bound S.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Reed, Havana Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Was detained off Sandy Hook twelve hours by sleet and fog.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charlestown Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Artist, (of Liverpool,) Sargent, Calcutta July 23, and Sand's Head 26th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 27, St. Helena Oct. 12, and crossed the Equator 23d, in lon. 31; had strong westerly gales for 7 ds. off the Cape; had light N. E. trades from the equator; Oct. 14, lat. 23 30, lon. 53, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 700 tons, and appeared to have a copper bottom.

Ship Palmetrast, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Bordeaux 60 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.

Ship Matadore, (Ger.,) Stensel, Hamburg 58 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Robert Godfrey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chapman, Sydney, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Nov. 20, off George's Shoals, passed a vessel of about 200 tons, bottom up; at same time saw large quantities of shingles, &c.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Tacito, (Ital.,) Ramussen, Newcastle 79 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Carl Max, (Ger.,) Boyer, Gloucester 72 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Christensen, Bristol, Eng., Sept. 30, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Hoppet, (Russ.,) Matteson, Bremen Oct. 17, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sanday Hook for orders.

Bark William Jarvis, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Baracouta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Adams, Stettin, 87 ds., in ballast to C. W. Barto. Nov. 16, lat. 38 32, lon. 10 57, Thomas Hill, seaman, of Brunswick, N. S., aged 18 years, fell from the after house overboard, and was lost.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtburg, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. M. Sewall, Low, Port Caledonia, C. B., 24 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Richard Floyd, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. W. Wood, Wood, Northport.

Schr. L. A. Smith, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Neptune, Small, Portland, with lumber to order.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Crescent City, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E.; thick and raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Arr. barks Regia, Goffe, M. B. Stetson, and A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; Elliott Ritchie, from New-Orleans; Greyhound, from Philadelphia; brig Edith, from Turk's Island; George S. Berry, from Savannah; schr. E. Walsh, from Turk's Island.

The German brig Maria, from the Cape of Good Hope, for Boston, which was ashore on Cape Cod, was got off last night and this forenoon she was making off for Provincetown Harbor under sail.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer Titian, from Sidney, C. B.; steamer Charleston, from New-York; steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. C. C. Berry, from Boston.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 2.—In port, brigs Mary C. Mariner, Matanzas, for New-York; John Welsh, West Indies, for orders; Elwood Burton, Georgetown, for Norwich; Edith, Porto Rico, for Philadelphia, lost deck load and sails, encountered several water-spouts, and severe weather.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York, and America, from Baltimore; bark Sarah M. Smith, from Liverpool; ship Annie Gowdrey, from Yarmouth; schrs. Addie C. Bryant, from New-York, and Huntsville, from do.

Sld. steam-ships Seminole, for Boston; Leo, for New-York; bark J. Southard, for Liverpool.

Cld. schr. Luliota, for Antigua; bark Union, for Mexico; steam-ship Fire Queen, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Monday, Dec. 1.—Arr. brigs Princeton, New-York, for Boston; British Queen (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., for New-York, and sld. again; Joseph Baymore, Annie Amsden, and Emma M. Fox, Philadelphia, for Boston; Martha Innis, Philadelphia, for Quincy Point; Mutual, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Amelia, (Br.,) New-York, for Sackville, N. S. Returned—Schrs. Addie, S. Murch, Charlie Cobb, and Sadowa. Wind northerly; moderate, cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co.'s line of Savannah steamers have adopted, and now burn, a red-white-red white-red coston night signal as a distinguishing signal.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Artist, Aug. 17, lat. 1 16 S., lon. 33 20 E., spoke bark Wilhelmine, (Russ.,) from Bassein, for Falmouth, 22 ds. out; 24th, lat. 9 55 S., lon. 91 E., ship Cuttysark, (Br.,) from Shanghai, for London, 40 ds. out; Sept. 12, lat. 30 15 S., lon. 37 56 E., ship Rajmahal, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Liverpool, 40 ds. out; 23d, lat. 34 56 S., lon. 24 05 E., ship Macedon, (Br.,) from Currachee, for London, 48 ds. out; same day, ship City of Tangier, (Br.,) from Cochin, for London, 18 ds. out; 23d, lat. 34 56 S., lon. 23 05 E., ship St. Fillan, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown, 76 ds. out; 28th, lat. 33 19 S., lon. 16 W., ship G. Hermann, (Dutch,) from Mauritius, for London; Oct 13, lat. 33 S., lon. 16 W., ship Asia, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; Nov. 15, lat. 23 31 N., lon. 53 15, schr. Mary Ann, (Br.,) from Wolfville, N. S., for Barbados, and supplied her with provisions.

By schr. Eothen, Nov. 17, lat 18 20, lon. 74 29, spoke brig M. S. Hill, from Aquin, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The following have sld. for American ports: Oberon, Atlas, Domenico, Morro Castle, Lake Michigan, and Algonia.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Elverhoi, Sea King, Reno, Ceferina, Armstrong, N. B. Palmer, Try Again, Filomena, N. C. Kjerkegaard, Emma S., Lamek, Storjohann, Trojednica, Athena, Bremerhaven, Colorado, Nonpareil, Laila Rookh, Blandina, P. Woodhall, Starlight, Mary Stewart, Marie Reine, Gold Hunter, Speed, Philosopher, Charlie Hickman, Marion, Flavio, Maria Clotilda, Sem, Elida, Nestor, Ich Dien, Unvar, Fortuna, Bertha, Bahirus.

MOVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, Capt. Gregg, from New-York Nov. 19, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec Nov. 22, has arr. here.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.—The Hamburg-American Packet Co. announce that the steamer Westphalia sld. from Southampton Nov. 23, and the Thuringia Nov. 30, for New-York. The steamer Hammonia, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at Havre Nov. 30.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steam-ship Italy, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c., AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

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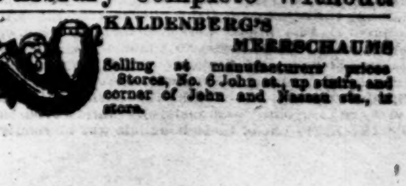

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EXPATRIATION.

THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE CABINET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

How can a person who has once been a citizen of the United States cease to be such? This is a question that has several times been forced, in one form or another, upon the Executive or Judicial Departments of the Government for decision. The right of the citizens of this country to change allegiance at pleasure has been broadly asserted by Congress, but there is no legislative definition of "expatriation," nor declaration as to how the right may be exercised, or what evidence shall determine its accomplishment. The absence of legislation on these points has given rise to much embarrassment on several occasions to the action of this Government when persons have sought its protection, claiming to be American citizens.

A hypothetical case or two will illustrate the difficulties of the subject. A native of France emigrates to the United States and under our laws becomes naturalized. After a time he returns to France with his family and property, and lives there several years, without expressing or showing any intention to come back to the United States. He is conscripted into the army of France, and appeals to this country for protection. What ought the Government of the United States to do? For, if it has the right to demand his release, it has the duty also to use its whole military and naval power to enforce the demand. A Spaniard comes to the United States, is naturalized, goes to Cuba and engages in trade, having no apparent intention to return here, and contributing nothing to the support of this Government. His estate is seized by Spanish authorities without proper legal proceedings. Ought the United States to demand its restoration, and stand ready to enforce the demand by war? By such cases as the above a great variety of facts have been presented to the attention of this Government, and the facts in almost every case have embraced some new principle to be determined. Our Ministers and Consuls abroad have no settled rules of guidance, and have to report in most instances of complaint to the State Department for instructions, before taking action in reference to it. In recent intercourse with Spain, many perplexing questions of citizenship and expatriation have been raised. The time seems to have come when the subject should receive legislative definition in a statute which may be easily and clearly applied to each case as it arises.

But it was first expedient that the President should collect all available information on the subject, to guide his action in the absence of legislative authority, and to aid him to determine what recommendations were necessary to be made to Congress. The same information will assist Congress in deciding what measures it ought to adopt. Accordingly, in August last, the President addressed to each of his Cabinet officers the following letter, inclosing the memorandum of questions which are also quoted:

THE LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1873.

SIR: Circumstances have made it desirable that I should have the opinions of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments respecting several questions which are stated below.

It is proper to say that these questions concern solely the relations between the Government and persons who may claim its protection as citizens of the United States. They do not extend to an inquiry whether rights of succession or of property may or may not be affected by any of the conditions referred to.

Your opinion on these subjects, in writing, at your early convenience, is desired, with a view to forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive in respect to such questions.

You will inclose your reply, addressed to me, under cover to the Secretary of State, indicating on the envelope that it is in reply to my letter of this date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

QUESTIONS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1873.

I. The law-making power having declared that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," (15 Stat. at Large, 223,) should the Executive refuse to give effect to an act of expatriation of a citizen of the United States?

II. May a formal renunciation of United States citizenship, and a voluntary submission to the sovereignty of another power, be regarded otherwise than as an act of expatriation?

III. Can an election of expatriation be shown or presumed by an acquisition of domicile in another country, with an avowed purpose not to return?

IV. Ought the Government to hold itself bound to extend its protection, and consequently exert its military and naval power for such protection, in favor of persons who have left its territories, and who reside abroad, without an apparent intent to return to them, and who do not contribute to its support?

V. What should constitute evidence of the absence of an intent to return in such cases?

VI. When a naturalized citizen of the United States returns to his native country and resides there for a series of years, with no apparent purpose of returning, shall he be deemed to have expatriated himself, where the case is not regulated by treaty?

VII. Are the children born abroad of a person who has been a citizen of the United States, but who has become a subject or citizen of another power, or who has expatriated himself, citizens of the United States, entitled to its protection?

VIII. Can a person who has formally renounced his allegiance to the United States, and assumed the obligations of a citizen or subject of another power, become again a citizen of the United States in any other way than in the manner provided by general law?
U. S. GRANT.

In answer to the above interrogatories interesting and valuable replies have been made to the President by each of the Cabinet officers. In the paper of the Secretary of the Treasury the discussion of the subject of naturalization and expatriation takes a wide scope, and the opinions of the Federal Courts and of the courts of several of the States are liberally quoted, showing careful consideration and research. The other papers are shorter and more direct and specific in the answers. There is a general agreement of views in respect to all the points suggested. Perhaps the very learned, yet succinct and lucid, answer of the Secretary of State will convey to the general reader more clearly than any other the position in which the Executive, in dealing with this subject, is left by the absence of legislative action, and the disagreement of writers on international and public law.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1873.

To the President:

I have had the honor to receive your communication, dated the 6th inst., requiring my opinion as the principal officer of one of the Executive Department respecting several questions which accompanied your communication.

In obedience to that requirement I respectfully submit my opinion, in answer to the several questions, as follows:

Question 1. The law-making power having declared that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," (15 Stat. at Large, 223,) should the Executive refuse to give effect to an act of expatriation of a citizen of the United States?

The act of Congress of 27th July, 1868, (15 Stat. at Large, 223,) disposed of the contradictory opinions and decisions of officers of this Government as to the right of expatriation (so far as it concerns citizens of the United States) by declaring in its preamble that "the right of extradition is a natural and inherent right of all people."

This is the legislative declaration of the principle on which the Naturalization laws of the United States have ever rested, and is the legislative sanction of the doctrine which has, almost without exception, been uniformly held in the diplomatic correspondence, and by the executive and political branch of the Government.

There seems, therefore, to be no difficulty in answering to the first question that the Executive should not refuse to give effect to an act of expatriation of a citizen of the United States.

But the legislative authority which declared it "to be a natural and inherent right of all people," has failed to define "expatriation," or to declare how or under what circumstances it may be exercised, what is essential to its full attainment, or what shall be the evidence of its accomplishment.

The absence of authoritative or of legislative definition on these points has given rise to much doubt and correspondence on the part of the Executive Departments of the Government.

Expatriation, I understand to mean, the quitting of one's country with an abandonment of allegiance, and with the view of becoming permanently a resident and citizen of some other country, resulting in the loss of the party's pre-existing character of citizenship. The quitting of the country must be real, that is to say, actual emigration for a lawful purpose, and should be accompanied by some open avowal or other attendant acts showing good faith, and a determination and intention to transfer one's allegiance.

It cannot be exercised by one while residing in the country whose allegiance he desires to renounce, nor during the existence of hostilities; no subject of a belligerent can transfer his allegiance or acquire another citizenship, as the desertion of one's country in time of war is an act of criminality, and to admit the right of expatriation "*flagrante bello*" would be to afford a cover to desertion and treasonable aid to the public enemy.

It can be exercised only by persons of lawful age, and not by those who leave their country under the charge or conviction of crime, or other disabilities. And the same considerations of public policy which deny the right of any citizen in time of war, would seem to justify its denial to any citizen while in the actual service of his country; and it will be remembered that Congress has asserted its right to denationalize its own citizens, and has defined one mode whereby the right of citizenship shall be forfeited in the act of March 3, 1865, (13 Stat., p. 490,) which provides that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, all persons who shall desert such service, or who, being enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, or to become citizens, and shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

Question 2. May a formal renunciation of United States citizenship, and a voluntary submission to the sovereignty of another power, be regarded otherwise than as an act of expatriation?

This question is understood to presuppose an actual change of residence; inasmuch as no person can make himself subject to another power while domiciled and resident within one to which he owes allegiance.

Chief Justice Marshall (2 Cranch, p. 119) says that when a citizen by his own act has made himself the subject of a foreign power, his situation is completely changed, and that the act certainly places him out of the protection of the United States while within the territory of the sovereign to whom he has sworn allegiance.

This opinion is in conformity with public policy and right, and is sustained by the general authority of the writers on public law.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution makes subjection to the jurisdiction of the United States an element of citizenship of the United States.

If, then, to this act of voluntary submission of himself to the sovereignty of another power be added a formal renunciation of American citizenship, I cannot see that it can be regarded otherwise than as an act of expatriation.

Hence, it would seem that the marriage of a female citizen of the United States with a foreigner, subject of a country by whose laws marriage confers citizenship upon the wife of its subject, and her removal to and residence in the country of her husband's citizenship, would divest her of her native character of an American citizen.

A Frenchman loses his native character by foreign naturalization, or by accepting office under a foreign Government without permission of the State, or by so establishing himself abroad as to evidence an intention of never returning to his country.

The Austrian and Prussian emigrant who has obtained permission and quits his country "*sine animo revertendi*," forfeits the privilege of citizenship.

Bavarian citizenship is lost by the acquisition, without the special permission of the King, of "*jura indigenatus*" in another country, by emigration, and by the marriage of a Bavarian woman with a stranger.

Wurtemberg citizenship is lost by emigration sanctioned by Government, or by the acceptance of a public office in another State.

In Spain citizenship is lost by foreign naturalization, or by entering the service of another State without permission of Government.

In Portugal by foreign naturalization, by acceptance, without permission of the King, of a pension and of a decoration from a foreign State, and by judicial banishment.

Question 3. Can an election of expatriation be shown or presumed by an acquisition of domicile in another country with an avowed purpose not to return?

Protracted absence from the country of one's allegiance is not of itself evidence of abandonment or of intentional change of allegiance.

But in answering this question with reference to the policy or practice of the United States, regard must be had to the change which late years have brought about with respect to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, for a long time persistently maintained by Great Britain at least, and with reference to which doctrine many of the opinions and decisions of jurists and of courts have been framed, as also to the facility which the policy of this Government in its naturalization laws has extended to the subjects of other powers to throw off their previous allegiance, and to the earnestness with which the United States, in all branches of its Government, asserts and enforces the right of expatriation and of renunciation of pre-existing citizenship.

The international treaties of naturalization of late years make an entire change of doctrine from that laid down by jurists, and held by courts, before the overthrow and abandonment of the doctrine of perpetual allegiance.

This question, therefore, presents itself for consideration somewhat in the nature of one of first impression, and to be answered with reference to a policy and to principles but recently of general acceptance, rather than to the dogmas of books.

If Government assume the duty of protection, the citizen must be ready to support the Government with his services, his fortune, and his life even, should the public exigencies be such as to require them.

He may reside abroad for purposes of health, of education, of amusement, of business, for an indefinite period; he may acquire a commercial or a civil domicile there; but if he do so sincerely and *bona fide animo revertendi*, and do nothing inconsistent with his pre-existing allegiance, he will not thereby have taken any step toward self-expatriation.

But if, instead of this, he permanently withdraws himself and his property, and places both where neither can be made to contribute to the national necessities, acquires a political domicile in a foreign country, and avows his purpose not to return, he has placed himself in the position where his country has the right to presume that he has made his election of expatriation.

In several of the treaties of naturalization of this with other powers, the residence of a naturalized citizen in the land of his nativity without intent to return to the United States, is declared to work of itself a renunciation of the citizenship acquired by naturalization, and such intent may be held to exist when the residence continues for more than two years.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution makes personal subjection to the jurisdiction of the United States an element of citizenship. The avowed, voluntary, permanent withdrawal from such jurisdiction would seem to furnish one of the strongest evidences of the exercise of that right which Congress had declared to be the natural and inherent right of all people.

But in the absence of legislative definition of what constitutes "expatriation," and of the mode whereby it is to be effected, the experience of the Government has made manifest that while expatriation is declared to be a right, which may be converted into a fact, it is, like other facts, to be established in each individual case by evidence peculiar to itself; and each case to be decided upon its own merits.

Question 4. Ought the Government to hold itself bound to extend its protection, and consequently exert its military and naval power for such protection, in favor of persons who have left its territories, and who reside abroad, without an apparent intent to return to them, and who do not contribute to its support?

It does not necessarily follow that a citizen has lost his right to the protection of his Government because he may have left its territories and resides abroad without apparent intent to return and without contributing to its support.

The intent to return, although not apparent, may be really and bona fide entertained, and it does not necessarily follow that he is avoiding any obligation to his country because he does not contribute to its support. There may be no contributions at the time required of the citizen.

While thus resident or "domiciled" in another country he becomes amenable to its laws, but unless he assume some position or commit some act inconsistent with his pre-existing citizenship, he does not forfeit that citizenship, or his right to look to his Government to extend to him all the protection which the nature of any wrong or injustice inflicted upon him by the Government within whose territories he may be domiciled may justify. In connection with this question, and with reference to the exertion of military and naval power for the protection or in favor of citizens of the United States who may be unjustly deprived of their liberty by the authority of foreign Governments, it may be remarked that while the act of July 27, 1868, (15 Stat., 223,) declares it to be the duty of the President to demand the reasons of such imprisonment, it prohibits his use of the military or naval power of the Government to obtain his release.

Question 5. What shall constitute evidence of the absence of an intent to return, in such cases?

By some of the recent naturalization treaties two years' continued residence of a naturalized citizen in the country of his nativity after his naturalization may be regarded as evidence of intent not to return to the United States. The strongest evidence of such intent would be the solemn declaration of intention of remaining abroad.

Naturalization, or taking preliminary steps to become naturalized in a foreign country, voluntary entrance into the civil or military service of another Government, express renunciation, or acts amounting thereto, or indicating a fixed intention of renunciation of pre-existing citizenship, might be regarded as evidence of the absence of intent to return, which might also be otherwise indicated by a variety of facts or of circumstances.

When a person who has attained his majority removes to another country and settles himself there, he is stamped with the national character of his new domicile; and this is so notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period; and the presumption of law, with respect to residence in a foreign country, especially if it be protracted, is that the party is there "*animo manendi*," and it lies upon him to explain it.

It is probably not possible to lay down any general rule in answer to this question, and it results that each case must be decided upon its own merits.

Question 6. When a naturalized citizen of the United States returns to his native country, and resides there for a series of years, with no apparent purpose of returning, shall he be deemed to have expatriated himself, where the case is not regulated by treaty?

A person of foreign birth once duly naturalized is a citizen, entitled to all the privileges and protection which may be claimed by one born within the territory of the United States. He may, however, divest himself of his acquired citizenship, or may lose his character as such, either in accordance with treaty regulations, or in the same mode by which a native-born citizen becomes expatriated or denationalized.

The act of July 27, 1868, (15 Statute at Large, page 223,) enacts that all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

The question recognizes the fact, already alluded to, that our treaties with some powers make a residence in the country of nativity, without intent to return to the country of adoption, to work a renunciation of the citizenship acquired by naturalization.

By some treaties no fixed period of residence in the country of nativity works of itself a renunciation of the acquired citizenship, while by others the intent not to return may be held to exist when the residence continues more than two years.

By the treaty with Great Britain of 13th of May, 1870, the British subject naturalized in the United States after its date who renews his residence within the British Dominion, may, on his own application, and on such conditions as the British Government may impose, be re-admitted to the character of a British subject. Residence alone, however long continued, without a direct application to be readmitted to British citizenship, and without the assent thereto of the British Government, will not rehabilitate him as a British subject.

The adoption in numerous treaties of this period of two years as that when the intent not to return to the United States may be held to exist on the part of the naturalized citizen who has returned to his native country, indicates that while the principle on which rests the right of protection while in foreign countries of the naturalized is the same with that of the native-born citizen, there is an appreciation of the strong proclivity to resume his original citizenship on the part of him who, having wandered from home, returns to find the attractions of early associations and of family ties enticing him at a period, perhaps, when the restlessness and spirit of adventure of the fresher years of life have passed, to rest and to end his days amid the scenes of his childhood or youth, and among those who claim the strong ties of common blood.

Hence, probably, even when not regulated by treaty, the evidence would be more readily obtained to determine that a naturalized citizen who had returned to the country of his nativity should be deemed to have expatriated himself—or, perhaps, it would be more proper to say, to have rehabilitated himself with his original citizenship—than to show that a native-born citizen had expatriated himself by the same period of foreign residence.

It not infrequently happens that naturalization is almost immediately followed by the return of the naturalized person to his native country, and his continued residence there, without having acquired property or established any permanent relations of family or of business in the United States.

Again, cases are of constant occurrence of naturalized persons who have resided for years in the country of nativity, manifesting no purpose of returning to the United States, and exhibiting no interest in the Government, but who assert American citizenship only when called upon to discharge some duty in the country of their residence; thus making the claim to American citizenship the pretext for avoiding duties to one country, while absence secures them from duties to the other.

These are among the class of cases where the continued residence in the country of nativity, and the absence of apparent purpose of returning, may be taken at least as *prima facie* evidence of expatriation.

But generally, when not regulated by treaty, the mere absence of apparent purpose of returning to the United States on the part of a naturalized citizen who has returned to his native country and resided there for a series of years, does not of itself constitute evidence of his self-expatriation.

The presumption of law to which reference has already been made, viz., that he is there *animo manendi*, applies, however, to him equally with the native-born citizen, and it rests with him as with the native-born to explain it, and here, again, in the absence of some prescribed rule, the circumstances attending each case must control its decision

Question 7. Are the children born abroad of a person who has been a citizen of the United States, but who has become a subject or citizen of another power, or who has expatriated himself, citizens of the United States and entitled to its protection.

If born after the father has become the subject or citizen of another power, or after he has in any way expatriated himself, the children born abroad are to all intents and purposes aliens, and not entitled to protection from the United States.

The act of 10th February, 1855, (10 Statute at Large, 604,) provides that "persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be, citizens of the United States: provided, however, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States."

It will be noticed that the act professes to extend citizenship only to those born abroad whose fathers at the time of their birth are citizens.

Every independent State has, as one of the incidents of its sovereignty, the right of municipal legislation and jurisdiction over all persons within its territory, and may therefore change their nationality by naturalization, and this without regard to the municipal laws of the country whose subjects are so naturalized, so long as they remain or exercise the rights conferred by naturalization, within the territory and jurisdiction of the State which grants it.

It may also endow with the rights and privileges of its citizenship persons residing in other countries, so as to entitle them to all rights of property and of succession within its limits, and also with political privileges and civil rights to be enjoyed or exercised within the territory and jurisdiction of the State thus conferring its citizenship.

But no sovereignty can extend its jurisdiction beyond its own territorial limits so as to relieve those born under and subject to another jurisdiction from their obligations or duties thereto; nor can the municipal law of one State interfere with the duties or obligations which its citizens incur while voluntarily resident in such foreign State and without the jurisdiction of their own country.

It is evident from the proviso in the act of 10th February, 1855, viz., "that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States," that the law-making power not only had in view this limit to the efficiency of its own municipal enactments in foreign jurisdiction, but that it has conferred only a qualified citizenship upon the children of American fathers born without the jurisdiction of the United States, and has denied to them, what pertains to other American citizens, the right of transmitting citizenship to their children, unless they shall have made themselves residents of the United States, or, in the language of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, have made themselves "subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

The child born of alien parents in the United States is held to be a citizen thereof, and to be subject to duties with regard to this country which do not attach to the father.

The same principle on which such children are held by us to be citizens of the United States, and to be subject to duties to this country, applies to the children of American fathers born without the jurisdiction of the United States, and entitles the country within whose jurisdiction they are born to claim them as citizens, and to subject them to duties to it.

Such children are born to a double character: the citizenship of the father is that of the child so far as the laws of the country of which the father is a citizen are concerned, and within the jurisdiction of that country; but the child, from the circumstances of his birth, may acquire rights and owes another fealty besides that which attaches to the father.

Question 8. Can a person who has formally renounced his allegiance to the United States, and assumed the obligations of a citizen or subject of another power, become again a citizen of the United States in any other way than in the manner provided by general laws.

Persons who have formally renounced their allegiance to the United States, and have assumed the obligations of citizen or subject of another power—in other words, persons who have denationalized or expatriated themselves—are aliens to the United States, and can become citizens only by virtue of the same laws, and with the same formalities, and by the same process by which other aliens are enabled to become citizens.

Having replied to the several questions submitted, I may be permitted to express my opinion of the necessity of legislation to define how and by what acts, whether of commission or of omission, or of both, United States citizenship is lost.

It has been shown that in some instances recent treaties provide one test; but even in these cases further legislation is needed to relieve the decision in each case of much embarrassment and of much doubt.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

The answer of Attorney General Williams is somewhat briefer than that of Secretary Fish, since he states, for the most part, only his conclusions, omitting the premises on which they are based.

Over 300 pages of the volumes of diplomatic correspondence are occupied with papers relating to the subject of expatriation and naturalization. Besides the reports of the Cabinet officers, there are presented letters from Ministers Bancroft, Marsh, and Washburne on the number of Americans resident in Germany, Italy, and France, and containing other interesting information relative to the subject; a long report of a British Commission appointed by the Queen for inquiring into the laws of naturalization and allegiance; a collection of the correspondence of other countries; the laws of the United States and of other countries; a résumé of correspondence between the United States and other countries, with a vast amount of other information gathered with great care and industry from every conceivable source. Such an exhaustive presentation of any subject has seldom been made to Congress. Every fact, every law, every opinion, precedent, and discussion which need to be consulted by Congress in framing suitable legislation to correct the apparent omissions of our statutes, is embodied in the compilation.

LARGE LEGISLATURES.

In reply to requests from Pennsylvania for information respecting the practical results of large membership in legislative bodies, the Governors of New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut have written brief letters, in which they concur in the opinion that it is a great safeguard against bribery and corruption. The New-Hampshire House of Representatives consists of 360 members. Gov. Straw writes: "There has never been any corruption charged in our House of Representatives." Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, says: "In my opinion, a large number of Representatives is a certain guard against corruption;" and he goes on to say: "I am proud to say there never has been any corruption of the Legislature. What is true of this, is equally true, I think, of all the New-England States." Gov. Converse, of Vermont, writes: "We have often attempted to reduce the number of Representatives, but we have always failed. The main ground of failure—and I think so, too—is the security it gives us against corruption. I think to-day the reasoning against lessening the number is stronger than at any prior period in the history of the State. The experience of some of the sister States, for a few years past, I think, has irrevocably established the wisdom of our policy in the minds of the people. I most heartily concur in this opinion, that it prevents fraud and corruption."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200	Western Union.	68	600	Union Pacific	26⅛
800	do	67⅞	200	do...c.	26⅛
2200	do	68	300	do...b3.	26⅛
1400	do...c.	68	500	do...c.	26
1700	do	67⅞	1400	do	26
700	do...c.	67⅞	200	do...b3.	26
300	do	67¾	1200	do	26⅛
600	do	67⅞	400	do...c.	26⅛
1800	do	68	300	do...c.	26¼
600	do	68⅛	400	do	26¼
1200	do	68¼	600	do...c.	26⅛
2300	do	68⅜	200	do...s3.	26⅛
200	do...c.	68⅜	1100	do	26⅛
500	do	68½	200	do...s3.	26
400	do	68⅜	100	do...b3.	26⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud	91⅝	500	do	26⅛
200	do	91¾	600	do	26¼
300	Pacific Mail...c.	32⅝	800	do...c.	26¼
100	do	32¾	200	do	26⅜
100	do...c.	32⅞	1400	do	26½
200	do	33	100	do...c.	26½
100	do...c.	33¼	300	do...b3.	26⅝
100	do	33½	1000	do	26⅝
100	do	33⅞	1700	do	26½
100	do	33½	1100	do	26⅝
300	do	33¾	200	do	26½
200	Lake Shore	72¼	200	Atlantic & Pac.Pf.	14
100	do	72⅛	500	Erie Railway	46¼
400	do	72¼	300	do	46
100	do...c.	72¼	100	St. Paul	35¾
200	do...s3.	72¼	300	do	36
200	do	72⅛	200	do	35⅞
700	do	72	200	do	35¾
100	do	72⅛	300	do	36
200	do...s3.	72	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅜
200	do...c.	72⅛	100	do	26½
100	do	72⅛	100	do	26¼
200	do...c.	72¼	100	do...c.	26½
200	do	72⅜	100	do	26½
100	do...c.	72⅜	200	Toledo & Wab	47⅜
700	do	72½	300	do	47¼
300	do...c.	72½	100	do	47⅛
100	Rock Island..b3.	93¾	200	do	47¼
200	do	93⅜	400	do...c.	47½
50	do	94	200	do	47½
100	do	93⅞	100	do	47⅜
200	North-western.c.	48¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	23¾
500	do...c.	49	100	do...s3.	23½
100	do	48¾	200	do	23⅝
200	do	48⅝	300	do	23¾
100	do	48¾	100	do	24
100	do...b3.	49			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	U.S.6s,C.'81.c.	116½	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67...b. c.	111⅞
60,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110¼	5,000	do	112
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115¼	1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...small	114½
15,000	do	115½	500	U.S.5s,10-40C.	108¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	89¾	300	West. Un...b. c.	68⅜
1,000	M.6s,H.&S.J.I.	87	100	do...s3.	68⅜
1,000	Va. 6s, Con	49¼	1000	do	68½
7,000	N.Y.St.B.L.,R.	104	100	do...b3.	68⅝
2,000	Bk'n 6s, W. L.	91	800	do	68¾
2,000	Tenn.6s,N.b.c.	73½	800	do	68⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	89½	1500	do	69
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	109	800	do	69⅛
20,000	Alb. & S'q 1st.	100	200	do...c.	69⅛
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	91½	1400	do	69¼
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	79⅜	100	do	69⅜
15,000	do	79½	300	do	69¼
41,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	67	100	do...b3.	69¼
5,000	do	66½	1300	do	69⅛
1,000	M. C. 7s..b. c.	91½	100	do...c.	69⅛
3,000	T. & W.E. bds.	70½	200	do...c.	69
3,000	N. J. C. 1st, N.	102	1600	do	69
1,500	Mor. & Ess. 2d.	98	400	do	68⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st,		1600	do	68¾
	La Crosse Div.	86¼	1100	do	68⅝
1,000	P.,F.W.& C.2d.	97½	100	do...c.	68⅝
4,000	O. & M. C.S.F.	89½	1100	do	68½
1,000	Ohio & M. Con.	88¾	200	do...c.	68½
1,000	St.L.& I. M.2d.	71½	300	do	68⅜
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	26	100	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	72½
5,000	L. & N. C., '98.	85	100	do	72⅝
3,000	T. & Wab. 1st,		100	do	72¾
	St. L. Div...c.	81	1200	do	72⅞
1,000	M. & E. 7s,'71.	90	800	do	73
4,000	W. U. Tel. 7s.	90	600	do...s3.	72⅞
49	B'k of Commerce.	110	100	do...c.	72⅞
140	Con. Coal...b. c.	49½	400	do	72¾
100	do	49¾	900	do	72⅝
14	D. & H. Canal	110	100	do...s3.	72½
400	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	91¾	100	do	72½
100	do...c.	91¾	15	Panama...b. c.	90
300	do	91⅞	100	do	91
600	do	92	20	C. & P. G'd...b. c.	80
200	do	91¾	206	do	81¼
100	do	91⅝	200	N. J. Central	96
200	do	91½	90	do...b. c.	96¼
100	do	91⅜	1400	Un. Pac...b. c.	26½
100	Harlem...b. c.	115	200	do...c.	26½
5	U. S. Express	63	100	do...s3.	26⅜
20	Adams Ex...b. c.	85	100	do	26½
200	Erie R...b. c.	46	200	do	26⅝
100	do	45⅞	800	do	26½
200	do	46	700	do...b3.	26⅝
400	Mich Cen...b. c.	77	200	do...s3.	26⅝
500	B., H. & E...b. c.	1¾	1300	do	26¾
100	Pac. Mail	33⅞	100	do	26⅞
100	do	33¾	100	do	26¾
200	do...b. c.c.	33¾	100	do...b3.	26¾
100	do...c.	33⅞	1300	do	26⅝
300	do	34	500	do...s3.	26½
100	do	34⅜	1700	do	26½
300	do	34⅛	100	do...s3.	26⅜
100	do	34⅜	200	do...s3.	26½
600	do	34¼	100	do...b3.	26⅝
600	do	34½	1200	do	26½
100	do...s3.	34½	100	M.&St.P.Pf.b. c.c.	59½
500	do	34⅞	100	do	59¾
200	do...c.	34⅞	300	do	59½
1100	do	35	100	do...b3.	59½
900	do	35⅛	100	T., W. & W...b. c.	47½
50	do	35	100	do	47⅜
100	do	35¼	100	do...b30.	47¾
600	do	35½	100	do...b60.	48
100	do	35⅝	100	do	47¾
1100	do	35½	100	do...b30.	48
300	do	35⅜	300	do	47⅝
200	do	35½	200	do	47¾
300	do	35¼	200	do...s3.	47½
45	Rens. & Sar	100	100	do...c.	47⅝
700	C. & N. W...b. c.	49	200	do	47½
100	do...b3.	49	300	do...c.	47½
100	do...c.	49⅛	100	St. L. & I. M	52
100	do	49	100	do...b. c.	51½
100	do	48⅞	200	Morris & Essex	92½
35	C. & N. W. Pf.	69½	10	do	93
100	do.b. c.b10.	69¾	66	do	92¾
10	do	70	20	D., L. & W...b. c.	97
200	C. & R. I...b. c.	94	25	do	97½
100	do...s10.	94	45	do	98
100	do...b3.	94	25	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	27
100	do	93	100	do	26¾
100	do...b4.	93¾	100	do	26⅞
100	do	93	100	do...b3.	26⅞
100	do	93⅜	100	do	26½
400	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	36¼	100	do...c.	26⅜
300	do	36	5	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	56
100	do...c.	35⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	24
100	do...b15.	36⅛	400	do...b. c.	24
100	do	35⅝	200	do...c.	23⅞
100	do	36	100	do	23⅞
50	St. L., K. C. & N.		100	do	23¾
	Pref...b. c.	30¾	200	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24
100	do	31	100	do...b30.	24½
500	A. & P. Pf.b. c.b3.	14	100	do	24½
500	do	14			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,R.'81.	112⅛	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b. c.	116
15,000	do...b. c.	112¼	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68...b. c.	116½
5,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81...b. c.	117	4,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	115¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...2¼.	111⅝	25,000	do...b. c.	116¾
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N	115½	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...2¼.	116¾
5,000	do	115¾	7,500	do	117½
1,500	do	116	5,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	109
1,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	109¼			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

5000	D., L. & W. Con.	95½	200	Union Pacific	26½
100	West. Union...c.	68⅜	200	do...s3.	26⅜
300	do	68½	300	do	26⅜
100	do...c.	68½	1000	do...s3.	26¼
400	do	68⅝	300	do...c.	26¼
500	do	68½	800	do	26¼
200	do...c.	68½	900	do...b3.	26¼
400	do	68⅜	400	do	26⅜
100	do...c.	68⅜	400	do...c.	26¼
800	do	68¼	400	do	26⅜
100	do	68⅜	100	do...s3.	26¼
500	do	68½	500	do...c.	26⅜
100	do	68⅝	1600	do	26½
200	do	68¾	200	do...b3.	26½
200	do	68⅞	300	do...b3.	26⅝
2600	do	69	600	do...s3.	26½
800	do	69⅛	1200	do	26½
300	do...c.	69	100	do...c.	26½
700	do	69	1000	do	26⅝
900	do...c.	68⅞	500	do...s3.	26⅝
300	do	68¾	200	do...b3.	26¾
500	do	68⅝	1300	do	26⅝
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	91½	2900	do	26¾
200	do	91¾	200	do	26⅞
200	do	91⅝	200	do	26¾
400	Erie Railway	46¼	100	North-western	48⅞
400	Pacific Mail	35½	100	do...c.	48⅞
100	do...b3.	35⅜	600	do	49
300	do	35⅛	200	do...c.	49
300	do	34⅝	100	do	49¼
100	do	34¾	10	North-west. Pref.	70
400	do	35	100	do...b3.	69¼
300	do	35¼	100	Tol. & Wab...s3.	47½
500	do	35½	200	do	47½
200	do...c.	35½	300	do	47¼
100	do	35⅜	200	do...c.	47¼
100	do	35⅝	200	do	47½
200	do	35⅞	200	do	47⅜
200	do	35⅝	500	do	47½
400	do	35½	500	do	47⅝
500	do	35⅝	12	Ft. Wayne	88¾
800	do	35¾	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	125
100	do	35⅞	100	Quicksilver	20½
200	do	35¾	300	Ohio & Miss...s3.	26¼
500	do	35⅝	100	do	26⅝
300	do	35½	700	do	26¾
200	do	35¼	100	do...b3.	26¾
100	do	35⅜	100	do...s3.	26½
500	Lake Shore	72⅜	400	do	26⅞
100	do...s3.	72¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅛
800	do	72¼	500	C., C. & I. C.	23⅞
200	do	72½	300	do	24
1500	do	72⅝	100	do	24⅛
100	do...c.	72⅝	100	do...s3.	24¼
200	do	72¾	400	do	24¼
600	do...s3.	72¾	300	St. Paul	36
1000	do	72⅝	100	do...c.	36

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000	Tenn. 6s, old	73¼	5	Del. & H. Can. Co.	111
10,000	do	73	1100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	93¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	73¼	300	do	93½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	90	300	do	93⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M	96	100	do	93¾
2,000	U.Pac.R.1st M.	79½	1300	N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.	92
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	67	100	do...b3.	92
1,000	do	66⅞	100	do	92⅛
5,000	Del.,L.& W.Con	94	100	do...b3.	92¼
12,000	W. U. Tel. Bds.	90	100	do	92¼
3,000	C.,C.,C.& I. 1st.	97	200	do	92⅜
5,000	Iowa M. 1st 8s.	88	100	do	92¼
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	103	100	do	92⅛
50	Fourth N. Bk.b. c.	100	300	Panama...b. c.	92½
100	Con. Cl. of Md.b. c.	49¾	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	36¼
100	do	50	300	do	36½
200	Erie Railway.b. c.	46⅝	200	do...s3.	36½
100	do...b3.	46¾	50	Mil. & St. P.Pf.b. c.	59
200	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	49¼	100	Del., L. & West.	97½
1000	do...b. c.	49¼	500	Union Pac.b. c.b3.	26⅞
500	Western Un..b. c.	68¾	500	do	26⅞
400	do	68⅞	100	do	26⅛
500	do	69	2100	do	26⅞
2000	do	69⅛	100	do...b5.	27
1800	do	69¼	200	do...b3.	27
1200	do	69⅜	1800	do	27
4500	do	69½	100	do...b3.	27⅛
1100	do	69⅜	1250	do	27⅛
200	do...c.	69⅜	500	do	27¼
500	do	69¼	800	do	27⅛
1100	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	72⅝	100	do...b3.	27¼
800	do	72¾	100	do...s3.	27⅛
500	do	72⅞	100	Tol., W. & W..b. c.	47⅝
600	do...b3.	73	400	do	47¾
900	do	73	300	do	47⅞
200	do	73⅛	10	N.Y., N.H. & Hart.	125
700	do	72⅞	100	Louisville & Nash.	50
500	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	35½	150	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24½
200	do...b. c.	35¾	200	do	24⅞
300	do...b10.	36	100	O. & Miss...b. c.b3.	27
100	do	35⅞	1500	do	27
200	do	35¾	100	do...b3.	27⅛
10	do	36½	100	do	27
1600	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	35⅞	30	C., C. & I. C..b. c.s3.	24
100	do...b3.	36	100	do	24¼
200	do	36	600	do	24⅛
100	do...b3.	35⅞	100	do...c.	24¼
200	do	35⅝	600	do	24¼
300	do	35½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$40,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	79⅜	100	Panama	92½
8,000	Un. Pac. Inc.	67	100	do	91½
2,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	24¼	800	Union Pacific	27
100	Consol. Coal	49¾	300	do...b3.	27
50	Amer. Ex.	59	1400	do	26⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H.	92	700	do...s3.	26¾
100	do	91⅞	1000	do	26¾
900	do	91¾	100	do...b3.	26¾
500	do	91⅝	600	do	26⅝
400	Erie	46⅝	2500	do	26¾
200	do	46¾	300	do	26⅞
1600	Western Union.	69⅛	400	do...s3.	26¾
1100	do	69	500	do	26⅝
200	do	68⅞	200	do...s3.	26½
400	do	68¾	925	do	26½
900	do	68⅝	200	do	26⅝
1100	do	68¾	1400	do	26½
800	do	68⅞	1100	do	26⅝
1300	do	69	500	do	26¾
600	do	69⅛	200	do	26⅞
2500	do	69	100	do...b3.	27
100	do...s3.	68⅞	100	do	26¾
500	do	69⅛	200	North-western	48¾
200	Harlem	115½	100	do	48½
100	do	116	100	do	48⅝
30	N. J. Central	96¼	600	do	48½
400	Pacific Mail	35¼	100	Rock Island	93⅞
100	do...b3.	35¼	300	do	93½
200	do	35⅛	100	do	93⅝
600	do...s3.	35	400	St Paul	35½
200	do...s3.	35⅛	100	do	35⅝
200	do	34¾	110	Del., L. & W.	110½
600	do	34⅝	420	Tol. & Wab.	47½
400	do	34¾	300	do	47⅜
300	do	35	300	do	47¼
100	do	35⅛	200	do	47½
100	do	34⅞	100	do	47½
900	do	35	300	do	47¼
900	do	35⅛	100	do	47⅛
500	do	34⅞	100	do	47¼
500	do	34⅝	100	do	47⅜
200	do	34⅞	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅞
500	do	35	300	do	26¾
100	Lake Shore	72¾	100	do...s3.	26⅞
100	do	72⅝	100	do	26¾
1200	do	72½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅝
400	do	72⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	24½
300	do	72¼	100	do	24⅛
200	do	72⅜	300	do	23⅞
100	do	72½	100	do...b25.	24
100	do	72⅝	200	do	24
500	do	72⅝	200	do	24⅛
100	do	72⅝	200	do...s3.	24
800	do	72¾	100	do	24¼
400	do	72⅝	200	do	23⅞
300	do	72½	100	do...b3.	23⅞
300	Boston, H. & E.	1½	100	do...b3.	24

TUESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The important Public Documents from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury were not made public in full text, in Wall street, until after the close of 'Change hours. There seemed to be a stronger feeling of confidence than yesterday on the Stock Exchange, while the sales of Gold varied but slightly from 108⅞@109@109⅛@109 ℘ cent. The Exchange on England was a fracton lower, partly, it may be, on the heavy receipts of Cotton yesterday at the Southern ports, (over 36,000 bales,) which will soon go to Europe. The early sales of 60 days' London, Bankers', were at 107⅞@108 ℘ cent., and sight, 108¾@108⅞ ℘ cent. At the very close the market was quoted ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. higher.

Money was generally lent to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. on Stock collateral, and the same rate was paid between the Brokers to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. The terms were less favorable early in the day, but on the report that the Clearing-house Banks are still gaining Greenbacks, and rapidly paying off their Relief Certificates, the supply of Money, on demand loan, seemed to come easier. What was known of the Public Documents, operated, if either way, to advance the Share speculation, part of which, (like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail,) was higher than at any time since the reopening of the Stock Exchange at the close of September. The Railroads were also generally firm, and closed up, as noted below, at 3 o'clock, compared with Monday night. There was not a large business in Railroad Bonds, but the prices were well sustained on moderate investment orders. The Public Funds were 1¼@1½@2 ℘ cent. up on the 5-20s (Coupon) of 1867.

Closing Quotations—DEC. 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115¼	117¼
American Gold	108⅞	109
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91⅛	91⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾	94
Pacific Mail	32½	35½
St. Paul Common	36	35¾
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	27
Western Union	67⅝	69⅛
Erie	46¼	46¾
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅞
Lake Shore	71⅞	72½
Toledo and Wabash	47⅛	47½
Harlem	115	115
North-west	48½	48⅜
North-west Preferred	69½	69¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	24	24
Adams Express	85½	85
U. S. Express	62	63
Wells-Fargo Express	64½	65
American Express	59¾	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	97	97½
Central New-Jersey	95½	96¼
Panama	89	91½
St. Paul Preferred	59½	59
Atlantic and Pacific	14	14

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	117	5-20 reg., '67	111½
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '67	117¼
5-20 coup., '62	110½	5-20 reg., '68	111½
5-20 reg., '64	110	5-20 coup., '68	116¾
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 reg., '65	110½	10-40 coup	109¼
5-20 coup., '65	112	5s, coup., '81	109½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s Currency	109

The following bids were made at the Stock Exchange for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88⅞	D., L. & W. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	D., L. & W. 7s,con.x.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	81½	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	81½	T.& W. 1st, St.L.Div.	80½
Erie 1st, Extended	99	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	70⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96	Tol. & W. C. C.	71
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	95	Gt. West. 1st, '89	91½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	92½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90 x	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Long Dock Bonds	88½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	99
Har.Cons.M.& S.F.6s	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Alb. & Sus.1st Bonds	99½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Alb. & Sus.2d Bonds.	90	Mor. & Es. 1st	102½
Mich. C. Cons.7s, 1902	91	Mor. & Es. 2d	97
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82	107	N. J. Cen. 1st, New.	101½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	N. J. Cen. 2d	95¾
M. So. 7 p c. 2d	92	N. J. So. 1st 7s	40½
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7p.c.	98	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st.	102½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¼	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d	85
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	90	C. & P. Con. S. F.	90
C., P. & A. old bds.	95	C. & P. 3d	96
C., P. & A. new bds.	89	C. & P. 4th	85½
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	95¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95
Buff. & Erie new bs.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Lake Shore Div. bds.	87	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	89
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	91½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88½
Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	71½
West. Pac. Bds.	73	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	90½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	79½	St. L. & I. M., 2d	71
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	71	M.& St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.	101½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	66	M. & St. P. 7s,G.R.D.	80
Ill. Cen. 7. ℘ ct., '75	100¾	M.&S.P.1st,M.L.C.D.	86
Bell. & S. I. 1st 8s	85	M.&S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	73
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	85	Jol. & Chi. 1st	102
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71¼	T., P. & W., E. D.	60
C. & N. W. S. F.	98½	T., P. & W., W. D.	60
C. & N.W. Ex. Bds.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
C. & N. W. 1st	96	B., H. & Erie 1st	26
D., L. & W. 1st	101	C. F. & Mnn. 1st	71½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of Republic	94½
Manhattan	140	Irving	120
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	117¼
Mechanics'	125	Market	110
Union	125	Shoe and Leather	125
America	137	Corn Exchange	113
Phenix	95	Continental	65
Greenwich	200	Imp'trs' & Traders'	165
State of New-York	105	Central National	50
Commerce	110	Fourth National	100
Mercantile	90	Ninth National	91
American Exchange	102½		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

Gold receipts	$335,217 79
Gold payments	314,539 16
Gold balance	49,276,815 34
Currency receipts	606,721 41
Currency payments	318,137 34
Currency balance	13,498,026 92
Customs	210,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	94½	..
City 6s, New	99⅛	99¼
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	89	89¼
Reading	107¾	108
Lehigh Valley	57½	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	40½	41
Philadelphia and Erie	17¾	18
Lehigh Navigation	27	27¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	..

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	7,961
Cotton, bales	1,096	Tallow, pkgs	407
Eggs, bbls	1,535	Stearine, pkgs	65
Beans, bbls	455	Oil-cake, pkgs	400
Flour, bbls	13,258	Beef, pkgs	96
Meal, bags	723	Pork, pkgs	1,148
Wheat, bushels	134,776	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,130
Corn, bushels	13,100	Lard, tcs	765
Rye, bushels	840	Butter, pkgs	3,249
Oats, bushels	31,875	Cheese, pkgs	9,202
Barley, bushels	3,500	Tea, pkgs	7,198
Peas, bushels	540	Starch, pkgs	370
Grass-seed, bags	212	Tobacco, hhds	23
Hops, bales	58	Tobacco, pkgs	171
Hides, No.	477	Wool, bales	86
Hides, bdls	2	Whisky, bbls	528
Skins, bales	70		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Duc Pratello, for Trieste—223 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 400 tcs. Lard, 2,218 bbls. Resin, 24 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Vero F., for Hull—35,330 bushels Corn.

By the bark Rebecca, for Dublin—34,235 bushels Corn, 7,795 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Belle of the Bay, for Malaga—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 11,640 Staves.

By the bark Ceres, for Queenstown—20,175 bushels Corn.

By the brig Manuel, for Cadiz—4,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 27,360 Staves, 12 bxs. Drugs.

By the schooner D. A. Harrison, for Gibraltar—183,595 gallons Refined Petroleum, 25,920 Staves.

COFFEE—Rio has been sparingly offered at strong prices, with a sale of 4,500 bags at New-Orleans, per New-England, on private terms. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c.@20¼c.; fair, 21c.@21¼c.; good, 22¼c.@22½c.; prime, 23c.@23¼c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20½c.@24½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25½c.; Laguayra, 22½c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19¼c.; Mexican, 22c.@23c., gold.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been a steady tone to the market, with a fair inquiry from spinners. Sales, 1,381 bales, of which 22 bales last evening, including 80 bales to exporters, 1,289 bales to spinners, and 12 bales to speculators. For future delivery, basis Low Middling, the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: December, 100 bales at 15 7-32c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; January, 700 bales at 15½c., 600 bales at 15 7-16c.; February, 500 bales at 15¾c., 900 bales at 15 13-16c.; March, 500 bales at 16 3-16c.; 100 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 7-32c.; total, 3,700 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: December, 100 bales at 15 7-32c., 100 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15 11-32c., 200 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 13-32c., 100 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., short notice, 200 bales at 15⅜c.; January, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 13-32c., 1,000 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15 15-32c., 100 bales at 15½c., 400 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales at 15 19-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 100 bales at 15 23-32c., 300 bales at 15 21-32c., 600 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 300 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,000 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 200 bales at 15 21-32c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c.; February, 500 bales at 15 11-16c., 300 bales at 15¾c., 300 bales at 15 25-32c., 100 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15 13-16c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 500 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 3-32c., 200 bales at 16 1-16c., 100 bales at 16 3-32c., 300 bales at 16c., 200 bales at 16 1-32c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 600 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 200 bales at 16 1-16c.; March, 100 bales at 16 1-16c., 100 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 11-32c.; April, 300 bales at 16 11-32c., 200 bales at 16⅜c., 200 bales at 16⅜c.; total, 12,400 bales; grand total, 17,800 bales. The receipts at the ports to-day were 26,590 bales; since Sept. 1, 1,089,408 bales; same time last year, 1,213,644 bales.

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15 1-16	15 3-16	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Middling	16	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, with prices ruling barely as firm. The sales reported since our last have reached 13,000 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 80@$6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 40; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 15, mainly at $6 90@$7 10; very good to very fancy do. at $7 15@$8; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10; mainly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 75@6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 80@6 00
Extra State	6 60@8 00
Extra City	6 75@8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 65@11 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 50

Southern Flour has been moderately active at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. in lots, (part to arrive,) at from $6 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 80 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Oregon and California Flour very quiet and nominal as to price....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at from $4 25@$5 75 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine, closing at $4 75@$6; sales, 750 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine, ℘ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been strong and in good demand at from $3 40@$4 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 75@$4 for very good to choice; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.; $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 60 for City, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,950 bbls., part to arrive.

FRUITS—Have been moderately dealt in at steady prices; sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 45; 200 mats Seedless do., $4 75; 10 cases Citron, 26½c.@27c.; 250 cases Sardines, quarter bxs.; 25 cks. Turkey Prunes, 10½c.; 100 bbls. Currants, 6c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull, and nominally 1c.@2c. lower; sales, 56,000 bushels, at $1 48@$1 51 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 75@$1 85 for White Michigan, $1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee; also, sales last evening, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, deliverable this month, at $1 51; 15,000 bushels do., deliverable on or before the 15th December, at $1 48....Rye quiet at $1 10@$1 15 for Western and State; 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 05.... Barley dull; 8,000 bushels two and four rowed State, $1 50....Barley-malt quiet, without decided change.... Corn has been dull and declining; sales, 91,000 bushels, at 75½c.@75¾c. for Western Mixed, afloat; 72c.@73c. for do., in store; 76c. for Western Yellow, afloat; 55c.@65c. for damaged and heated....Oats have been scarcely as firm; sales, 68,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for Western Mixed, afloat; 56c. for old do.; 58c.@59c. for White Western, afloat; 56c. for do., in store.

HEMP, &c.—Sales are 700 bales Manila Hemp on private terms, and 300 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., currency.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been active and excited; sales and resales above 5,000,000 lbs. at 24½c.@25c. for December and January deliveries, closing at 25c., cash, and small lots Baltimore at 24c., cash. Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet at $42 for Glengarnock; $45@$46 for Coltness; sale of 500 tons Coltness on private terms. American Pig has been quiet and depressed; No. 1, $32@$35; No. 2, $28 50@$30; sales, 1,000 tons Forge at about $22 75, deliverable at the furnace; 2,000 tons on private terms. Pig-tin has been quiet and unchanged. Plates have been in fair demand. Sales, 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $10@$10 25, gold; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $9 75, gold; 500 bxs. Coke at $8 25, gold.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and nominal; Cuba Clayed quoted nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 53c.@66c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and weak; Strained, $2 60@$2 65; sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 65; 200 small bbls. do. $2 80; 1,000 bbls. Pale, $4. Spirits Turpentine has been ruling firmer; sales of 50 bbls. at 40c., flat, and 143 bbls. at 40¾c., closing at 40¾c.@41c.

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling firm; Crude, in bulk, 5½c.@5¼c. Of Refined 4,000 bbls. were sold at 13¾c.; cases quoted at 18½c.@19½c. In Philadelphia the market has been dull at 13c. for Refined, December; 13½c., January.

PROVISIONS—For Pork there has been a moderate inquiry at steady prices; sales, 175 bbls. new Mess at $14 75@$15; 2,500 bbls. new Mess for March at $15 50; 65 bbls. new extra Prime, on private terms, quoted at $12 25; 200 bbls. Western prime Mess at $14 50 for uninspected, and 250 bbls. City prime Mess at $16 50. Dressed Hogs have been offered at lower prices, quoted at 5¾c.@7c. for heavy to light average. Cut-meats have been ruling firm, with sales of 1,000 loose City Pickled Hams at 9½c.; 500 do. at 8½c.@9c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10c.; 1,000 loose Smoked Hams, 10½c.@11½c.; 600 loose City Shoulders, 7½c. Bacon has been quoted weak; sales of 500 bxs. Western Long Clear, part 7 3-16c.; 150 bxs. City do., 7½c.; 100 bxs. Western Short Clear, 7½c.; 300 bxs. Short Rib, 7¼c.@7 5-16c. Lard has been sparingly dealt in at weak prices; sales 350 tcs. Western Steam on the spot, 8¼c.; 550 tcs. do., to arrive in a day or two, 8¼c.; 750 tcs. December, 8¼c.; 750 tcs. January, 8¼c.; 250 tcs. February, 8¼c.; 1,250 tcs. March, 8 13-16c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western, on the spot, 7¾c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 8c.; 45 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c....Beef has been quiet; we quote at $8 50@$9 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ℘ tierce; sales, 175 bbls....Beef Hams have been dull, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at $21 50@$23 ℘ bbl.

SUGAR—Raw has been held ⅛c. higher, with business limited. Sales have been 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c. 175 hhds. Melado at 5¾c., 339 bbls. Molasses and 56 hhds. do. at 6 5-16c.@6.44c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¾c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; A's at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Has been quiet and firm; sales have been 65 bbls. at 7½c., 50 hhds. prime City at 7 5-16c.; and 60,000 lbs. out-of-town stock, at 7¼c.@7 5-16c.; Stearine quiet at 8c.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, at steady prices; sales have been 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, at 6½c.@11c.; 100 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@6c.; Seconds, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 18c.@25c.; 600 cases Ohio, 5¼c.@6¾c.; 550 cases Wisconsin, 6½c.@7c.; 200 bales Havana, 70c.@80c., currency; 184 bales do., 20c., gold, in bond.

WHISKY—Has been ruling a trifle firmer, with sales of 250 bbls. at 93½c.@94c.

WOOL—There has been a fair inquiry at firm prices. Sales, 75,000 lbs. XX Ohio Fleeces at 50c.; 27,000 lbs. No. 1 Ohio do. at 50c.; 60,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 15,000 lbs. No. 1 do. at 49c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. Mexican, 20,000 lbs. Colorado, 60,000 lbs. Texas, 20,000 lbs. slightly Burry Spring California, on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Burry Fall California at 20c.@30c.; 3,000 lbs. Unwashed Western Fleeces at 35c.; 5,000 lbs. Texas at 27c.@30c.; 2,000 lbs. No. 1 Burry at 21c.; 15,000 lbs. Unwashed Fleeces at 32c.@33c.; 25,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.; 5,000 lbs. Super at 42½c.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth room has been only moderate, with rates ruling weak. For charter, vessels were in good demand, particularly those adapted to the Grain and Petroleum trade, with rates a shade firmer. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, (late last evening,) at 12½d.; to-day, 4,750 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 7s.; 10 tons Leather at 100s. By sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 11d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s....To London, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain at 12d.; 4,000 bushels of Peas, at 12d., and by sail 200 tons of Black Walnut on private terms. The charters include: An Italian bark hence to Cork for orders, 3,900 quarters Grain at 9s.; a British bark (relet) hence, same voyage, 2,300 quarters Grain at 9s.; a Norwegian bark, 3,000 quarters Grain, hence same voyage and rate; an Italian bark, 2,700 quarters Grain, hence same voyage and rate; a British brig, 234 tons, hence to the south side Cuba and back at a lump sum on private terms; a British bark, hence to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, on private terms; a British bark, hence, same voyage, 3,700 bbls. of Petroleum and Products, at 6s. 9d.; an American bark, hence to Santander, 1,500 bbls. of Petroleum Residuum at 8s. A British bark, (relet,) hence to a port in the United Kingdom, 2,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. A Dutch bark, from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,100 bbls. of Petroleum and products, at 8s. A Norwegian bark from do. to a Continental port, 2,200 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, on private terms. An American bark, from do. to Trieste, 3,000 bbls. of refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d. A British bark for do. to a continental port, 5,600 bbls. of Refined do. at or about 7s....An Italian bark, hence to a Mediterranean port, excluding Spanish, 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s., and 7,000 cases of do. at 32½c....A German brig, 250 tons, hence to London, at a lump sum of £900....Four other vessels were said to have been closed for Petroleum, but we were unable to learn the particulars.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 27 cars, reported to arrive, 765 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,009 head or 177 cars, against 215 cars for the same time last week; market moderately active at ⅛c.@¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; owners holding strong for ½c. advance; run light; attendance of buyers fair; about 1,900 head disposed of; sales of 560 head of Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., at $4@$6 50; 28 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,671 lbs., at $5 75; 99 Illinois Steers, ranging from 999 lbs. to 1,336 lbs., at $4@$6 30; 47 Michigan Steers, ranging from 994 lbs. to 1,184 lbs., at $4@$4 60; 17 State Oxen, averaging 1,666 lbs., at $5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,000 head, against 4,600 for the same time last week; market active, and slight improvement on last week's prices; sales of 2,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 64 to 83 lbs., at $3 75@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 8,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,000 head, against 20,300 for the same time last week; market 20c. ℘ cwt. in advance of last week's closing prices; sales of 2,000 head Ohio and Michigan Hogs, ranging from 130 to 300 lbs., at $4 30@$4 60.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08½, cash; $1 07@$1 07½, December; $1 08⅞@$1 09½, January; all closed at the inside prices; No. 3 do., $1 06; Rejected, $1@$1 01; No. 1 Spring, $1 10½@$1 11. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 45⅞c.@46½c., closing at 45⅞c.@46c. cash or December; January closed at 48¾c. bid; High Mixed, 46¾c.@47c.; Rejected, 44½c.@45½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34⅜c.@34½c., closing at 34⅜c. cash or December, 35c.@35½c. January. Rye in fair demand and firm at 72c.@73c. for No. 2 cash, 75c. last half December. Barley active and higher; sales at $1 53@$1 55, closing at $1 53@$1 55 cash or December. Provisions fairly active and lower. Pork sold at $12 90@$13 cash or December, $13 37½@$13 50 January, $13 85@$14 February; all closed at inside prices. Meats steady and unchanged all around. Lard steady at 7⅞c. cash, $7 62½@$7 65 January. Dressed Hogs quiet and nominal. Whisky sold at 89½c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,700 bbls.; Corn, 148,200 bushels; Oats, 52,500 bushels; Barley, 2,960 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,900 bushels; Corn, 22,200 bushels; Oats, 52,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat steady but inactive; quoted, Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 36@$1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Red Winter, $1 48@$1 50; White Winter, $1 68@$1 72. Corn firmer; sales of 100,000 bushels, in cargo lots, at 60c.; 10,000 bushels, in car lots, at 60c. Oats higher; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 46c., owners holding at 47c. Barley steady; Chicago No. 2, $1 50; Canada, $1 42@$1 46; two-rowed State, $1 23@$1 25. Provisions unchanged. Dressed Hogs advancing; sales at 6c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Flour in fair demand and higher at $6 90@$7 10. Wheat firm at $1 43@$1 47. Corn quiet; old Ear, 50c.@51c.; Shelled, 50c.; new Ear, 48c. Rye firm at 85c. Oats firm at 34c.@44c. Barley firm at $1 10@$1 40 for Fall. Butter steady. Pork easier; nominally $13 75@$14. Lard—Kettle Rendered steady; sales of jobbing lots at 8c. Steam held at 7⅞c. Bulk Meats nominal; held at 5¼c.@5¾c. for shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Only sales of jobbing lots at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides, all new. Live Hogs dull at $4 40@$4 70; receipts estimated at 14,000; shipments, 1,500. Green Meats nominal; weather unfavorable; no transactions made public. Whisky firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 07; No. 3 Fall, $1 33. Corn firmer, but slow; new No. 2 Mixed, 45c., at east side in elevator; 45⅞c.@46c. for regular. Oats firmer, but slow; No. 2, 36½c.@37c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 80c.@82c. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork firm at $13@$13 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; business small. Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c. December. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at 4¼c. Lard firm at 7¼c.@7⅜c. Hogs quiet; weather too soft for packing; sales at $4@$4 25. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 7,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Wool—Advancing tendency, active and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 50c.@52c.; Extra, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 48c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@47½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 43c.@45c.; Medium, 45c.@48c.; Coarse, 45c.@47c.; Combing, washed, 57c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 31c.@42c.; Canada Combing, 60c. Fine, unwashed, 31c.@33c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 32c.@33½c.; Tub-washed, 47c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@25c.; Extra and Merino pulled, 37c.@40c.; No. 1 and Superfine pulled, 37c.@40c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 27c.@30c.; Texas Coarse, 17c.@22c.; California Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; California Coarse, 22c.@26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Flour firm, demand good at full prices; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 55; Amber, $1 67@$1 70. Rye held at 80c.@85c. Corn—Active demand; Yellow and Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. Oats moderately active; White and Mixed, 51c.@52c. Petroleum firmer and in improved demand; Crude held at 9⅞c.@10c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. Refined, for December, 13c.; 5,000 bbls., for January, at 13½c. Whisky lower; Western, in iron, 93½c.@94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52. Corn firm, but quiet; nominally 65c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 60@$1 65. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted, and $1 25 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$24 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—50,800 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn active; Southern White, 65c.@67c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@71c. Oats in improved demand; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye firm at 80c.@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee very strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 22c.@23½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 12½; No. 2, cash or December, $1 06½; January, $1 08½. Oats firm and in fair demand at 35c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 50½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 73c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 118,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour and 74,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; declined 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 56. Corn steady at 56½c. Oats in good demand at 41c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—Grain dull and inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Petroleum unsettled.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Cotton irregular, active and lower; Middlings, 15⅞c.; Low Middlings, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 12,923 bales; gross, 13,494 bales; exports to France, 3,065 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,200 bales; stock, 147,926 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling 14½c.; strict good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,326 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,678 bales; to the Continent, 2,932 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 48,644 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 2.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,975 bales; exports, to great Britain, 5,333 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 1,355 bales; stock, 40,331 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 4,142 bales; exports, coastwise, 623 bales; sales, 1,811 bales; stock, 109,177 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; receipts, 3,728 bales; shipments, 1,471 bales; stock, 35,387 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92 ex coupon; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 97⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 38¾.

3:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅜. New-York Central, 77½. Erie Preferred, 58½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 10c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £102,000. Erie Railway Shares, 39⅛.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 39. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

5 P. M.—New-York Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive ⅛d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d., do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d., do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 31,000 quarters, including 19,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@9d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 5-16d.; do., shipped December and January, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 90s. ℘ tierce for new. Pork, 81s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for New Mess; Bacon, 40s. ℘ cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 8½d. Trade Reports—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Bacon, 41s. ℘ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.@31s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Evening—Common Resin, 8s. 9d. ℘ cwt.; Linseed-oil, £30 ℘ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ℘ cwt.; Tallow, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SUITS, FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS in SEALSKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, CAPS, GLOVES, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in many instances LESS THAN COST of IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY,

IN ADDITION TO REDUCTIONS ALREADY MADE, WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON AT AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT. ON ALL PURCHASES!

MARKED DOWN!

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

OUR OWN MAKE.

AND

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Undershirts & Drawers,

AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

RUGS, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, they will hold THEIR 15TH GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods.

The establishment will be decorated throughout its whole extent with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO. for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings, the entire Premises will be

Brilliantly Illuminated,

and remain open for the reception of visitors until 9:30 P. M.

We are making a CASH DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. on TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, BON-BON BOXES, &c., THIS season.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT will be made to committees purchasing for SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, FAIRS, and OTHER FESTIVALS, and our prices will be found LOWER than any IMPORTING or JOBBING house in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have opened Two Cases (Lyons Cloth Shades)

Fancy Silks,

perfectly NEW and FRESH, at 75c., 85c., and $1 per yard.

Similar qualities have recently been sold at $1 25 to $1 75 per yard.

They will also exhibit in the ROTUNDA a large assortment of RICH

Lyons Broche Silks,

suitable for Promenade, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, at LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

LARGE ADDITIONS have been made to their stock of PARIS-MADE

Real Kid Gloves.

1 Button, $1 per pair.
2 Buttons, fancy shades, $1 50 per pair.

Seamless Kid Gloves,

(None superior.)

1 Button, $1 50 per pair.
2 Buttons, $1 75 per pair.

Offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to customers.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., City; begins WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3. Come early in the day. IMPORTED styles JUST RECEIVED. Grand display of Paris and Berlin novelties. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form are warranted perfect. NEW DEPARTURE. ELEGANT CHANGES. Will keep open till 7 P. M.

MAUGAS.—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HURD & DEAN at New-York, and JOSEPH F. DEAN & CO. at Boston, Mass., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their liabilities are assumed and will be paid by their successors, Messrs. MEEKER & DEAN, to whom all accounts due the late firm should be paid.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873. PHILO HURD, JOSEPH F. DEAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the business of the late firms at New-York and Boston, Mass., under the name and style of MEEKER & DEAN.

W. H. MEEKER, JOSEPH F. DEAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

TEACHERS.

A CULTIVATED LADY, WITH SOME CAPItal, may become the partner and assistant of a regular physician of large practice. Address PRACTITIONER, Box No. 109 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE FULTON MARKET OYSTER-house, No. 22 Fulton st.; also the coffee and cake saloon, No. 24 Fulton st., both doing a good paying business; reasons for selling, inability of owner to attend to four places of business at one time. Apply on the premises, to JOHN DOUGHTY, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large-sized bottles.

Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders No. 51 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7S,

DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK

Bought and Sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	871	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

$22,000 TO $25,000 WANTED ON first-class improved City property worth from $50,000 to $60,000, first mortgage. Address A. B., Box No. 3,671 New-York Post Office. No communications from agents.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

Money received on deposit subject to sight check, upon which interest will be allowed according to the rates of the money market.

Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and other accounts received, who can deposit as above, or their funds will be loaned on commission as they prefer.

Government Securities, Checks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Advances made on first-class commercial paper, and other approved securities.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

8 per cent., half yearly, New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.

Also,

INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS,

7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semiannual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee,

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States,

No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS..................OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN E. DEMAREST and HARMAN C. WHITLOCK, plaintiffs, against HENRY L. BUSH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, one hundred, and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars thereof from July 1, 1869, and on six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents thereof from the 15th day of April, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 20, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR P. HILL, plaintiffs, against JAMES G. SPIER and JOHN WARNER, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n12-law6wW No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW GILSEY, Charles Gilsey, Peter Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, and John Gilsey, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Gilsey, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA McCULLOCH BRIGNOLI, Pasquale Brignoli, and William Doherty, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1873.

T. E. STEWART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of August, 1873. T. E. STEWART,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT OF THE City of New-York.—THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew F. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engels, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Clerk's office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
WM. WIRT HEWETT, of Counsel.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of November, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
n26-law6wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—MAX. DOCTOR and Simon Hatch, plaintiffs, against J. S. MILLER and Francis Miller, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 78 Nassau street, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873. ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court, on the 18th day of November, 1873.

ALLISON & SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—JOSHUA M. WHITCOMB, plaintiff, against MARIANNE BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1873.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n26-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO W. W. NEWCOMB, whose goods have been on storage with me over three years, with no payment, that unless amount of storage due is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOBART FORD, whose goods have been on storage with me, at No. 690 6th av., over two years, with no payment, that unless amount due for storage is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered,)..........Dec. 13

GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, EVATT..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Wednesday, Dec. 24
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 3 P. M. | Spain..Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
Greece.Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | Italy..Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Saturday, Dec. 6, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Olympia......Wed., Dec. 3 | Elysia......Sat., Dec. 13
Victoria......Sat., Dec. 6 | Castalia......Wed., Dec. 17
Macedonia....Wed., Dec. 10 | Anglia......Sat., Dec. 20

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

N. B.—Steamer VICTORIA sails SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 A. M.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........Dec. 19.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Dec. 9.
ATLAS..........Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR..........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 7, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 4.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steam-ship COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 4
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CUBA,

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:35, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:35, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:35, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a practical knowledge of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass.,

Winter Term Commences, Dec. 3.

Students can find rooms and board at Hill's Mansion House, directly opposite the institution, where they can be well accommodated; every room in the house warmed with steam and lighted with gas; not a drop of intoxicating drinks about the house.

Send for catalogue.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Hotel.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.

729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. BOOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER BENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality [illegible] Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the [illegible] bearing date as above, copies of which may be had after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector, No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO ENGINE-HOUSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department, until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873, for building two engine-houses. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.